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CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Square Deal and the Corporations

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THANKS to the Hepburn law and to the way in which the interstate commerce commission was backed by the administration, the commission, under men like Prouty, Lane and Clark, became a most powerful force for good. Some of the good that we had accomplished was undone after the close of my administration by the unfortunate law creating a commerce court; but the major part of the immense advance we had made remained. There was one point on which I insisted, and upon which it is necessary always to insist. The commission cannot do permanent good unless it does justice to the corporations precisely as it exacts justice from them. The public, the shippers, the stock and bond holders, and the employes, all have their rights, and none should be allowed unfair privileges at the expense of the others. Stock watering and swindling of any kind should of course not only be stopped but punished. When, however, a road is managed fairly and honestly, and when it renders a real and needed service, then the government must see that it is not so burdened as to make it impossible to run it at a profit. There is much wise legislation necessary for the safety of the public, or—like workmen's compensation—necessary to the well being of the employe, which nevertheless imposes such a burden on the road that the burden must be distributed between the general public and the corporations, or there will be no dividends. In such a case it may be the highest duty of the commission to raise rates; and the commission, when satisfied that the necessity exists, in order to do justice to the owners of the road, should no more hesitate to raise rates, than under other circumstances to lower them.

So much for the "big stick" in dealing with the corporations when they went wrong. Now for a sample of the square deal.

On the Brink of Calamity.

In the fall of 1907 there were severe business disturbances and financial stringency, culminating in a panic which arose in New York and spread over the country. The damage actually done was great, and the damage threatened was incalculable. Thanks largely to the action of the government, the panic was stopped before, instead of being merely a serious business check, it became a frightful and nation-wide calamity, a disaster fraught with untold misery and woe to all our people. For several days the nation trembled on the brink of such a calamity, of such a disaster.

The Tennessee Coal Co. Matter.

During these days both the secretary of the treasury and I personally were in hourly communication with New York, following every change in the situation, and trying to anticipate every development, it was the obvious duty of the administration to take every step possible to prevent appalling disaster by checking the spread of the panic before it grew so that nothing could check it. And events moved with such speed that it was necessary to decide and to act on the instant, as each successive crisis arose, if the decision and action were to accomplish anything. The secretary of the treasury took various actions, some on his own initiative, some by my direction.

Late one evening I was informed that two representatives of the Steel Corporation wished to see me early the following morning, the precise object not being named. Next morning, while at breakfast, I was informed that Messrs. Frick and Gary were waiting at the office. I at once went over, and, as the attorney-general, Mr. Bonaparte, had not yet arrived from Baltimore, where he had been passing the night, I sent a message asking the secretary of state, Mr. Root, who was also a lawyer, to join us, which he did. Before the close of the interview, and in the presence of the three gentlemen named, I dictated a note to Mr. Bonaparte, setting forth exactly what Messrs. Frick and Gary had proposed, and exactly what I had answered—so that there might be no possibility of misunderstanding. This note was published in a senate document while I was still President. It runs as follows:

The White House,
Washington, November 4, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Judge E. H. Gary and Mr. H. C. Frick, on behalf of the steel corporation, have just called upon me. They state that there is a certain business firm (the name of which I have not been told, but which is of real importance in New York business circles), which will undoubtedly fail this week if help is not given. Among its assets are a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal Co. Application has been urgently made to the steel corporation to purchase this stock as the only means of avoiding a failure. Judge Gary and Mr. Frick informed me that as a mere business transaction they do not care to purchase the stock; that under ordinary circumstances they would not consider purchasing the stock, because but little benefit will come to the steel corporation from the purchase; that they are aware that the purchase will be used as a handle for attack upon them on the ground that they are striving to secure a monopoly of the business and prevent competition—not that this would represent what could honestly be said, but what might recklessly and untruthfully be said.

They further informed me that, as a matter of fact, the policy of the company has been to decline to acquire more than 60 per cent of the steel properties, and that this purpose has been persevered in for several years past, with the object of preventing these accusations, and, as a matter of fact, their proportion of steel properties has slightly decreased, so that it is below this 60 per cent, and the acquisition of the property in question will not raise it above 60 per cent. But they feel that it is immensely to their interest, as to the interest of every responsible business man, to try to prevent a panic and general industrial smash-up at this time, and that they are willing to go into this transaction, which they would not otherwise go into, because it seems the opinion of those best fitted to express judgment in New York that it will be an important factor in preventing a break that might be ruinous; and that this has been urged upon them by the combination of the most responsible bankers in New York who are now thus engaged in endeavoring to save the situation. But they asserted that they did not wish to do this if I stated that it ought not to be done. I answered that, while of course I could not advise them to take the action proposed, I felt it no public duty of mine to interpose any objections.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. Charles I. Bonaparte,
Attorney-General.

Mr. Bonaparte received this note in about an hour, and that same morning he came over, acknowledged its receipt, and said that my answer was the only proper answer that could have been made, having regard both to the law and to the needs of the situation. He stated that the legal situation had been in no way changed, and that no sufficient ground existed for prosecution of the Steel Corporation. But I acted purely on my own initiative and the responsibility for the act was solely mine.

I was intimately acquainted with the situation in New York. The word "panic" means fear, unreasoning fear; to stop a panic it is necessary to restore confidence; and at the moment the so-called Morgan interests were the only interests which retained a full hold on the confidence of the people of New York—not only the business people, but the immense mass of men and women who owned small investments or had small savings in the banks and trust companies. Mr. Morgan and his associates were, of course, fighting hard to prevent the loss of confidence and the panic distrust from increasing to such a degree as to bring any other big financial institutions down; for this would probably have been followed by a general, and very likely a world-wide, crash. The Knickerbocker Trust Co. had already failed, and runs had begun on, or were threatened as regards two other big trust companies.

These companies were now on the fighting line, and it was to the interest of everybody to strengthen them, in order that the situation might be saved. It was a matter of general knowledge and belief that they, or the individuals prominent in them, held the securities of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., which securities had no market value, and were useless as a source of strength in the emergency. The Steel Corporation securities, on the contrary, were immediately marketable, their great value being known and admitted all over the world—as the event showed. The proposal of Messrs. Frick and Gary was that the Steel Corporation should at once acquire the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., and thereby substitute, among the assets of the threatened institutions (which, by the way, they did not name to me), securities of great and immediate value for securities which at the moment were of no value.

Instant Action Needed.

It was necessary for me to decide on the instant, before the Stock Exchange opened, for the situation in New York was such that any hour might be vital, and failure to act for even an hour might make all subsequent effort to act utterly useless. From the best information at my disposal, I believe (what was actually the fact) that the addition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron property would only increase the proportion of the Steel company's holdings by about four per cent, making them about 62 per cent instead of about 58 per cent of the total value in the country; an addition which by itself, in my judgment (concurred in, not only by the Attorney-General but by every competent lawyer), worked no change in the legal status of the Steel Corporation. The diminution in the percentage of holdings, and production, has gone on steadily, and the percentage is now about 10 per cent less than it was 10 years ago.

The action was emphatically for the general good. It offered the only chance for arresting the panic, and it did arrest the panic. I answered Messrs. Frick and Gray, as set forth in the letter quoted above, to the effect that I did not deem it my duty to interfere, that is, to forbid the action which more than anything else saved the situation. The result justified my judgment. The panic was stopped, public confidence in the solvency of the threatened institution being at once restored.

A Crisis Calls for Decisive Action.

I would have been derelict in my duty, I would have shown myself a timid and unworthy public servant, if in that extraordinary crisis I had not acted precisely as I did act. In every such crisis the temptation to indecision, to non-action, is great, for excuses can always be found for non-action, and action means risk and the certainty of blame to the man who acts. But if the man is worth his salt he will do his duty, he will give the people the benefit of the doubt, and act in any way which their interests demand and which is not affirmatively prohibited by law, unheeding the likelihood that he himself, when the crisis is over and the danger passed, will be assailed for what he has done.

Every step I took in this matter was open as the day, and was known in detail at the moment to all people. The press contained full accounts of the visit to me of Messrs. Frick and Gary, and heralded widely and with acclamation the results of that visit. At the time the relief and rejoicing over what had been done were well-nigh universal. The danger was too imminent and too appalling for men to be willing to condemn those who were successful in saving them from it. But I fully understood and expected that when there was no longer danger, when the fear had been forgotten, attack would be made upon me; and as a matter of fact after a year had elapsed the attack was begun and has continued at intervals ever since; my ordinary assailant being some politician of rather cheap type.

If I were on a sail-boat, I should not ordinarily meddle with any of the gear; but if a sudden squall struck us, and the main sheet jammed, so that the boat threatened to capsize, I would unhesitatingly cut the main sheet, even though I were sure that the owner, no matter how grateful to me at the moment for having saved his life, would a few weeks later, when he had forgotten his danger and his fear, decide to sue me for the value of the cut rope. But I would feel a hearty contempt for the owner who so acted.

Meat Inspection and Pure Food.

There were many other things that we did in connection with corporations. One of the most important was the passage of the meat inspection law because of scandalous abuses shown to exist in the great packing-houses in Chicago and elsewhere. There was a curious result of this law, similar to what occurred in connection with the law providing for effective railway regulation. The big beef men bitterly opposed the law; just as the big railway men opposed the Hepburn act. Yet three or four years after these laws had been put on the statute books every honest man both in the beef business and the railway business came to the conclusion that they worked good and not harm to the decent business concerns. They hurt only those who were not acting as they should have acted. The law providing for the inspection of packing-houses, and the pure food and drugs act, were also extremely important; and the way in which they were administered was even more important. It would be hard to overstate the value of the service rendered in all these cases by such cabinet officers as Moody and Bonaparte, and their outside assistants of the stamp of Frank Kellogg.

The Sugar Trust Frauds.

It was on the advice of my secretary, William Loeb, Jr., afterward head of the New York custom house, that the action was taken which started the uncovering of the frauds perpetrated by the sugar trust and other companies in connection with the importing of sugar. Loeb had from time to time told me that he was sure that there was fraud in connection with the importations by the sugar trust through the New York custom house. Finally, some time toward the end of 1904, he informed me that Richard Parr, a sampler at the New York appraisers' stores (whose duties took him almost continually on the docks in connection with the sampling of merchandise), had called on him, and had stated that in his belief the sugar companies were defrauding the government in the matter of weights, and had stated that if he could be made an investigating officer of the treasury department he was confident that he could show there was wrongdoing. Parr had been a former schoolfellow of Loeb in Albany, and Loeb believed him to be loyal, honest, and efficient. He thereupon laid the matter before me, and advised the appointment of Parr as a special employe of the treasury department, for the specific purpose of investigating the alleged sugar frauds.

I instructed the treasury department accordingly, and was informed that there was no vacancy in the force of special employes, but that Parr would be given the first place that opened up. Early in the spring of 1905 Parr came to Loeb again, and said that he had received additional information about the sugar frauds, and was anxious to begin the investigation. Loeb again discussed the matter with me; and I notified the treasury department to appoint Parr immediately. On June 1, 1905, he received his appointment, and was assigned to the port of Boston for the purpose of gaining some experience as an investigating officer. During the month he was transferred to the Maine district, with headquarters at Portland, where he remained until March, 1907. During his service in Maine he uncovered extensive wool smuggling frauds. At the conclusion of the wool case he appealed to Loeb to have him transferred to New York, so that he might undertake the investigation of the sugar underweighing frauds. I now called the attention of Secretary Cortelyou personally to the matter, so that he would be able to keep a check over any subordinates who might try to interfere with Parr, for the conspiracy was evidently widespread, the wealth of the offenders great, and the corruption in the service far-reaching—while, moreover, as always happens with "respectable" offenders, there were many good men who sincerely disbelieved in the possibility of corruption on the part of men of such high financial standing. Parr was assigned to New York early in March, 1907, and at once began an active investigation of the conditions existing on the sugar docks.

The Little Steel Spring.

This terminated in the discovery of a steel spring in one of the scales of the Havemeyer & Elde docks in Brooklyn, November 20, 1907, which enabled us to uncover what were probably the most colossal frauds ever perpetrated in the customs service. From the beginning of his active work in the investigation of the sugar frauds in March, 1907, to March, 4, 1909, Parr, from time to time, personally reported to Loeb at the White House the progress of his investigations, and Loeb in his turn kept me personally advised. On one occasion there was an attempt made to shunt Parr off the investigation and substitute another agent of the treasury, who was suspected of having some relations with the sugar companies under investigation, but Parr reported the facts to Loeb. I sent for Secretary Cortelyou, and Seretaary Cortelyou promptly took charge of the matter himself, putting Parr back on the investigation.

Over our million dollars were recovered and paid back into the United States treasury by the sugar companies which had perpetrated the various forms of fraud. These frauds were unearthed by Parr, Loeb, Stimson, Frankfurter and the other men mentioned, and it was to them that the people owed the refunding of the huge sum of money mentioned. We had already secured heavy fines from the sugar trust, and from various big railways and private individuals, such as Edwin Earle, for unlawful rebates.

Criminal Convictions.

In the case of the chief offender, the American Sugar Refining Co. (the sugar trust), criminal prosecutions were carried on against every living man whose position was such that he would of them were indicted, and the biggest and most responsible ones were convicted. The evidence showed that the president of the company, Henry O. Havemeyer, virtually ran the entire company and was responsible for all the detaails of the management. He died two weeks after the fraud was discovered, just as proceedings were being begun. Next to him in importance was the secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Heike, who was convicted. Various other officials and employes of the trust, and various government employes, were indicted and most of them convicted. Ernest W. Gerbracht, the superintendent of one of the refineries, was convicted, but his sentence was commuted to a short jail imprisonment, because he became a government witness and greatly assisted the government in the suits.

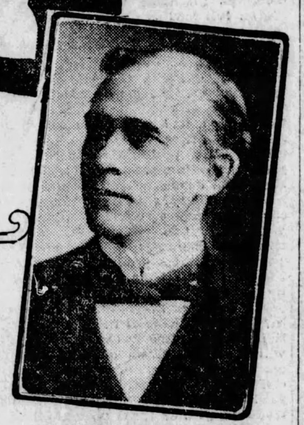
Heike's sentence was commuted so as to excuse him from going to the penitentiary; just as the penitentiary sentence of Morse, the big New York banker, who was convicted of gross fraud and misapplication of funds, was commuted. Both commutations were granted long after I left office.

One of the former special assistants of the district attorney, Mr. W. Cleveland Runyon, in commenting bitterly on the release of Heike and Morse on account of their health, pointed out that their health apparently became good when once they themselves became free men, and added:

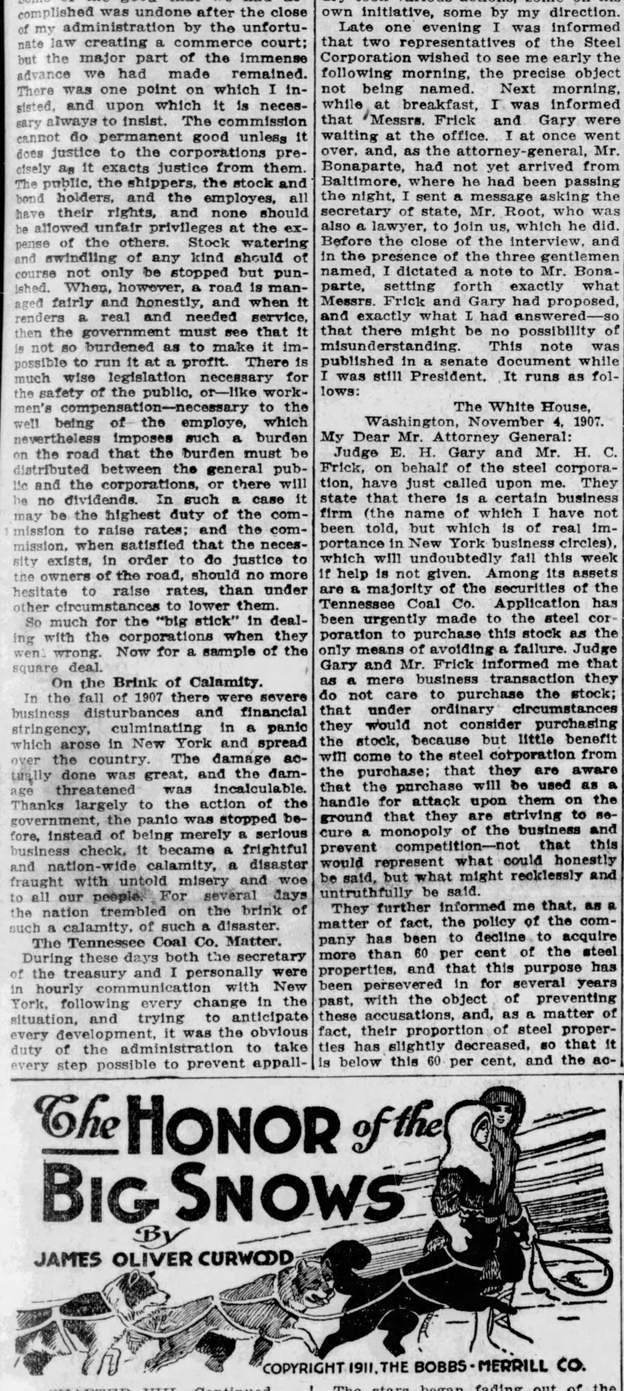
"The commutation of these sentences amounts to a direct interference with the administration of justice by the courts. Heike got a $25,000 salary and has escaped his imprisonment, but what about the six $18-a-week checkers, who were sent to jail, one of them a man of more than 60? It is cases like this that create discontent and anarchy. They make it seem plain that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor man, and I for one will protest."

Leaders of Government Regulation

FRANCIS KNIGHT LANE,
Member of Interstate Commerce Commission.



CHARLES AZRO PROUTY,
Member of Interstate Commerce Commission.



CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

He heard more and more faintly the run of the sledge. Then he heard it no longer, and even the cracking of the whip died away. His heart swelled in a final bursting effort, and he pitched face downward in the snow, like a thing stung by sudden death.

It was then, with his scratched and bleeding face lying in the snow, that reason began to return to him. After a little while he dragged himself weakly to his knees, still panting from hte mad effort he had made to overtake the sledge. From a great distance he heard faintly the noise of shouting, the whispering echo of half a hundred voices, and he knew that the sound came from the revelers at the post. It was proof to him that there had been no interruption to the carnival, and that the scene at the edge of the forest had been witnessed by none.

Quickly his emntal faculties readjusted themselves. He rose to his feet, and for a few moments stood hesitatingly. He had no weapon; but as his hand rested upon the empty knife-sheath at his belt, there came to him a thought of the way in which Mukee had avenged Cummins' wife, and he turned again upon the trail. He no longer touched the low-hanging bushes. He was no more than a shadow, appearing and disappearing without warning, trailing as the white ermine follows its prey, noiseless, alert, his body responding sinuously and without apparent effort to the working commands of his brain.

Where the forest broke into an open, lighted by the stars, he found blood in the footprints of the leading dog. Halfway across the open, he saw where the leader had swung out from the trail and the others of the pack had crowded about him, to be urged on by the lashings of the man's whip. Other signs of the pack's growing exhaustion followed close.

The man now traveled beside the sledge where the trail was rough, and rode where it was smooth and hard. The deep imprints of his heeled boots in the soft snow showed that he ran for only a short distance at a time—a hundred yards or less—and that after each running spell he brought the pack to a walk. He was heavy and lacked endurance, and this discovery brought a low cry of exultation to Jan's lips.

He fell into a dog-trot. Mile after mile dropped behind him; other miles were ahead of him, an endless wilderness of miles, and through them the tired pack persisted, keeping always beyond sound and vision.

The stars began fading out of the skies. The shadows of the forest grew deeper and blacker, and where the aurora had lighted the heavens there crept the somber gray film that preceded dawn by three hours.

Jan followed more and more slowly. There was hard-breathing effort now in his running—effort that caused him physical pain and discomfort. His feet stumbled occasionally in the snow; his legs, from thigh to knee, began to ache with the gnawing torment that centers in the marrowbone; and with this beginning of the "runner's cramp" he was filled with a new and poignant terror.

Would the dogs beat him out? Sloughing in the trial, bleeding at every foot, would they still drag their burden beyond the reach of his vengeance? The fear fastened itself upon him, urging him to greater effort, and he called upon the last of his strength in a spurt that carried him to where the thick spruce gave place to thin bush and the bush to the barren and rocky side of a huge ridge, up which the trail climbed strong and well defined. For a few paces he followed it, then slipped and rolled back as the fatal paralysis deadened all power of movement in his limbs. He lay where he fell, moaning out his grief with his wide-staring eyes turned straight up into the cold gray of the starless sky.

For a long time he was motionless. From the top of the ridge, where the trail cut over the mountain, he looked like a bit of fire-blackened wood half buried in the snow. Half-way up the ridge a wolf, slinking hungrily, sniffed first up the trail and then down, and broke the stillness of the gray night-end with a mournful howl. It did not stir Jan Thoreau.

Long after the wolf had passed on, he moved a little, twisting himself so that his eyes could follow the tracks made by the sledge and dogs. When he came to where the snow-covered backbone of the ridge cut itself in faint outline against the desolate coldness of the sky, there fell from him the first sound of returning life. Up there he was sure that he had seen something move—an object which at first he had taken for a bush, and which he knew was not the wolf.

He watched for its reappearance, until all sorts of gray dawn shadows danced before his eyes. Then he began slowly to crawl up the trail. Some of the dull, paralytic ache was gone from his limbs, and as he worked his

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Curious Laws of Isle of Man

THE Isle of Man presents many curious features, none of which is more curious than its laws. For instance, the legislature is called the House of Keys, and was, in other times, a judicial body charged with the duty of interpreting the laws. Any person so bold as to slander this House of Keys was liable not only to a fine in the amount of £10, but to the loss of both his ears.

Two deemsters were once appointed to execute the laws which before the year 1417 were uncodified, and these were known as breast laws, for the reason that they were imparted to the deemsters in secret to be kept by them within the secrecy of their own breasts as long as they chose, or during their whole service, though they were authorized to impart and explain to the populace as much of these special laws as should at any time seem wise and expedient.

Certain of the Manx laws, as set down after the codification, are extremely quaint. Here are a couple of extracts from the Manx legal rulings.

"If a man steal a horse or an ox it is no felony, for the offender cannot hide them; but if he steal a capon or a pig he shall be hanged."

"In case of theft, if it amount to the value of sixpence half-penny it shall be felony, and death to the offender, and under that value to be whipped or set upon wooden horse which shall be provided for such offenders."

The arms of the Isle of Man, which though it may sound like an Irish bull to say so, are legs—three legs bent at the knee, and apparently kicking outward from a common center in the midst of a shield—have provoked a number of jocular descriptions of which the best declares that one leg spurns Ireland, one kicks at Scotland and the third kneels to England.

On July fifth of every year the laws of the Isle of Man are still read aloud to the assembled people from the top of Tynwald Hill. This is the most interesting and archaic legal ceremony observed today in Europe.

To Open Churches to the Homeless

New York, Feb. 14.—The churches of the city will be opened at night to give the poor and homeless both shelter and food. This was the plan decided upon yesterday by 25 clergymen representing every denomination, who met at the Bible House at the call of the Religious Citizenship League to consider the question of the unemployed.

The fact that there are at present over 300,000 unemployed men in the city, many of whom are in need of immediate assistance stirred the meeting to drastic action.

A committee of representative clergymen will wait on Mayor Mitchel next week to present the plan.

GIVES TWO MILLIONS TO PROMOTE PEACE

LAST week, in New York, Andrew Carnegie announced the gift of $2,000,000 to be used through the churches for the promotion of international peace.

The income of the fund, about $100,000 a year, will be expended by a board of 29 trustees, representing all leading religious denominations in the United States.

This gift is in addition to the $10,000,000 foundation established by Mr. Carnegie Dec. 14, 1910, "to hasten the abolition of international war."

The announcement was made at the close of a luncheon at Mr. Carnegie's home attended by the trustees of the new foundation. The trustees organized the Church Peace Union, which will be incorporated uder the laws of New York state.

The income of the fund will be used to organize the moral power of the churches on critical international questions, to circulate peace literature among the clergy and to bring about the annual observance of a "peace Sunday."

Calls for Conferences.

Conferences in America and Europe will be called to discuss the promotion of peace. When the leading nations abolish war and the fund has fulfilled its purposes, the trustees may devote the income to other philanthropic uses.

In an address to the trustees, Mr. Carnegie said:

"Certain that the strongest appeal that can be made is to members of religious bodies, to you I hereby appeal, hoping that you will feel it to be not only your duty but your pleasure to undertake the administration of $2,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, the income to be so used as, in your judgment, will most successfully appeal to the people in the cause of peace through arbitration of international disputes; that as man in civilized lands is compelled by law to submit personal disputes to courts of law, so nation hall appeal to the court at The Hague or to such tribunals as may be mutually agreed upon, and bow to the verdict rendered, thus insuring the reign of national peace through international law.

"After the arbitration of international disputes is established and war abolished, as it will be some day, and that sooner than expected, probably by the Teutonic nations, Germany, Britain and the United States first deciding to act in unison, other powers joining later, the trustees will divert the revenues of this fund to relieve deserving poor and afflicted in their distress, especially those who have struggled against misfortune and have not themselves altogether to blame for their poverty. Members of churches will naturally know such members well, and can, therefore, the better judge. But this does not debar them from going beyond membership when thought necessary or desirable. As a general rule, it is best to help those who help themselves, but there are unfortunates from whom this cannot be expected.

May Use Money Otherwise.

"After war is abolished by the leading nations, the trustees, by a vote of two-thirds, may decide that a better use for the funds than those named in the preceding paragraph have been found and are free, according to their own judgment, to devote the income to the best advantage for the good of their fellow-men."

The trustees adopted a resolution which appealed to the rulers and statesmen of all civilized lands to abolish war. It pointed out that the combined debt of the world, mostly borrowed and used for war purposes, was nearly $37,000,000,000, that the amount expended annually for standing armies and navies was $2,500,000,000 and that 6,244,600 men are kept idle in military service.

"The second sad and distressful crime of our day," the resolution declared, was the destruction of private property in naval warfare. The Teutonic nations, Great Britain and the United States were called upoin to "meet and agree to inform the world in a friendly manner that they could not look with favor upon war on the high seas."

Troubles of a Schoolmaster

A GAZETTE DE HOLLAND, published at The Hague, gives from old Dutch archives the adventures of the first schoolmaster of New Amsterdam (New York). The first schoolmaster was Adam Roelantsen, a Frisian, who arrived at New Amsterdam in 1633. Adam had a gossiping tongue and was brought to court for slandering some worthy persons. Business was bad for Adam, so that in 1638 he took in washing. With the arrival of Jan Stevensen, another schoolmaster, Adam decided to return to Holland. In 1646 Adam reappeared at New Amsterdam. Soon after Adam's tongue was again wagging, and the council of New Amsterdam decreed that he "should be publicly flogged and banished from the colony as a nuisable object." This sentence was the result of an insult to the wife of a neighbor. But the sentence of the council was not carried out. Four days later, December 17, 1646, the council ordered "in consideration that the defendant has four small children without a mother, a cold winter is approaching, the above sentence is delayed until a more favorable opportunity."

Whether Adam received the delayed flogging in the spring of 1647 is not stated. Hendrik van Dyke, public prosecutor, had taken Adam as a servant. One day he placed Adam on watch before a tavern. Instead of staying outside, Adam went into the tavern. There sad to relate, he found his chief indulging with some friends in liquid hilarity. The following dialogue ensued:

Prosecutor Van Dyke—Why do you not watch the door?

Adam—There is nothing to watch.

Van Dyke—You are my servant; you must wait at the door.

He then, says the ancient chronicle, struck Adam with the back of his hand. Whereupon the company cried, "Thow the blackguard out of doors," and Adam went out as though hurled by a catapult.

CHAPTER XX—Continued.

An hour later, glancing out, she saw Curran and Hemminger together, their shoulders to a heavy casting which some farmer was trying to load in his wagon at Dickinson's warehouse. And again her faint smile came. Yes, they loved him—they had made place for him. And she? Well, she had done her part also for him. And she knew him so much better than any of them!

Curran had been busied all the final campaign. There was fear that the old county gang would knife his candidacy, so his backers had kept him at the front. But he had no misgivings. He had returned to his home town brown and hearty, pleased with the sense of victory. He had discovered surprising qualities in himself, a caustic retort, a merciless clearness that pleased the farmers. The papers commented on his "brilliance." Janet had read and listened. It was more than winning a campaign, it was the making of a man.

He saw her when he passed the court house and came to her, eager, volatile, bubbling with tales of the progressive cause. "I made 'em listen, Janet!"

Then in her calm eyes, back of the serene smile, he seemed to read again the inexplicable pain which he did not care to fathom. And he went from her, steadied by a sense of her faith, but refusing to dwell upon it. It was like his estrangement from Harlan—at first it had been a desperate hurt. But through the weeks, rising with his new fighting life, he had fiercely told himself that he would yield nothing; he was crying out to life with a Dionysian gladness—he would seize growth and power and recreate himself. So, when he found a letter from Aurelie on his desk, he cried out as if a meteor had lighted in his dingy shop. Aurelie, the village baggage, old Michigan's girl; the one-time rabbit hunter of the hills, the ridiculous beauty-prize winner; an actress trapseing over the land with an ambition to come back with a bull pup and a press agent to startle the old town! Janet was right; if there was anything needed to "finish" Wiley Curran it was Aurelie Lindstrom. But he would not admit this. His Celtic sense of romance begilded his world still; a bit of tinsel would hold his eye and always would. Yet he knew better than anyone how desperately he needed the cool and sober judgment of men and women; that was what could make him; that was what was making him now in his new life, the faith, the love of these prosy farm folk of the Midlands.

But Aurelie had written! And at once the walls of his shop fell away to vistas of enchantment.

"I'm engaged!" said Aurelie, in her firm, upright, high-school hand. Mr. Curran started feverishly. "In musical comedy, and the manager says I can sing! Oh, what do you think of that? Not much, but enough. But Ada Norman says my face did it! Ada and I pawned our trunks, and when she stacked me out in the best clothes we could get I sailed into some of these people. And I tell you, Mr. Curran, the day I got my job we were down to oatmeal cooked over the gas-jet in our room. But there's nothing to a race but the finish! Oatmeal isn't so bad."

"Oh, Aurelie!" groaned Mr. Curran, "and that taxi, and the dollar you gave a bellboy over at the Metropole!"

The letter went on: "And what do you think, Mr. Curran, I was only in that chorus six weeks when Cohan & Snitz decided to put a road show out, and they picked me out of the New York production to understudy the comedienne. They said I was funny; I suppose I made faces and kicked up my heels—" "Oh, Rome! Oh, the Shakespeare Club!" murmured Mr. Curran.—"So I'm going out on the road with the second Girl and the Burglar company. We aren't so classy as the New York bunch, but it gives me a change. I like New York. You out to see the clothes I've got. When we open in Chicago on the tenth you just got to come and see me act.

"P. S.—Tell all those grannies who don't like me, about The Girl and the Burglar. But don't say anything about the oatmeal!

"P. S.—Pretty soon I'll send you some stuff to put in the paper.

"P. S.—I saw three little rabbits under a bridge yesterday when the train went by. With love,

"AURELIE."

The congressional candidate folded the letter over so that only "With love, Aurelie," showed. He gazed at it. Then he sat down and tried to recall Aurelie. What she liked, and how she laughed or rebelled—what inevitability of life had made her as it made all the rest of us.

He went about the next month, in and out of the county, speaking wherever the need took him. It was not until his next breathing-space, that, back in his office to pick up the odds and ends of work—for the task of getting out the News had fallen to Aunt Abby and his mongrel printers—he met Harlan. While Wiley had been on his whirlwind campaign, Harlan had kept to his petty lawyering with Donley. He had no fight to make. The county committee took care of that. His sort of politics needed no noise nor appeal—it was not a part of the Cambridge-Virginia traditions of his family.

Harlan came in on him one chill night of October. Wiley had been hurt, for it seemed, since his return, that Harlan had evaded him. Others had noticed it. Arne Vance had truculently attributed it to politics—

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

Th' less a feller knows the longer he argues.

Housework and fresh air used t' turn out some purty good lookin' women.

TAKE THIS MAN'S ADVICE

TRY THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY

It aways gives me pleasure to recommend anything that is right and so I feel it my duty to herald the praises of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

For years I was troubled with kidney disease and it was so intense that I was bedridden for days at a time. I gave up all hope and doctors for miles around gave me no help. Incidentally I tried several patent remedies and at last tried Swamp-Root. From the first it gave me relief and it was no time before I was able to be up and around and now I am perfectly well and able to work as I used to before my terrible sickness.

So now let me thank you for your wonderful discovery and take this opportunity to recommend it to all who suffer from kidney troubes.

Yours very truly,
WALTER SHIVER,
Hope, Ark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th of March, 1912.
A. V. WARE, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Harlan was going the way of the old gang, was he? Well, Arne had grimly forecasted it. Associations and traditions were too strong for Harlan.

Curran and Harlan faced each other now with a dumb recognition of the hurt in each other's eyes. The old glad faith—where had it gone?

Curran had been at brief troubled analysis of it all, even with the turmoil of his battle. And Janet's serene aloofness, yet steadfast ardor for his success. "They think I love her," he had muttered restlessly, time and again. "I—why, it's ridiculous! Twice here age, and—lordy! getting bald as I am—and everything about me—a trifler with women." And then he studied. "Well, that kid! God bless her! Nothing ever hit me so hard. I wish they'd understand!"

But to save Mr. Curran he couldn't make out what he wanted any one to understand. He was in some bewildering struggle, he told himself—and could not understand himself!

He stood across his desk from the imperturbable young man. How Harlan had grown these years! His man's bulk and dignity, his outgiving of power and personality. Wiley had envied it, even with his great hurt love for the boy. It was curious how things come to one man without price for which another struggles lifelong in vain. He tried now to come back to the dear familiar ground with Harlan, and Harlan would not have it.

The younger man was unfolding a paper from his pocket. And suddenly a fear shot through Curran that it had to do with that hushed story of Ladeau's. They had kept it well quiet, yet it haunted his counsels. But Harlan, his voice cool, tense, spoke of another matter:

"Wiley, did you see this from the Chicago papers?"

Wiley took the review of last week's opening of The Girl and the Burglar. He stifled a shout of amazement. The woman who had been doing the leading comedy business had been taken ill the first night, and a girl from the chorus, who had understudied the part, had played her role. Aurelie!

"Saved the first night!" gasped Mr. Curran. "And I've been on the road and never heard a word of it!"

The grim young man silently extended other clippings. The reviewers were surprised, felicitous. Cohan & Snitz had "got by" with a musical comedy that had been on its last legs until the Chicago opening. And a new face—a girl with a funny personality had pulled it through. A girl who sang and laughed with a happy audacity. A refreshing person who had no ingenue tricks, no footlight mannerisms—nothing except laughter and ignorance of convention. The reviewers suddenly recalled that this was the newspaper beauty-contest winner of—let's see? Was it two years ago? No one cared. Only, to that fact Cohan & Snitz's publicity bureau seized as only a drowning Hebrew manager can seize on a drowning $40,000 show. They flung it broadside; they screamed it on every once. The star roared and resigned. It did her no glory. Cohan & Snitz could have defied their office boy if he could have saved The Girl and the Burglar; and here an unknown western girl of their chorus had all the press with her, and all the public by some happy-go-lucky nerve.

Mr. Curran laid down those clippings and wiped his eyes. "Where have I been?" he gasped again. "Asleep!"

"Read on," demanded Harlan.

Aurelie had been interviewed by the Times. She said she was from Rome, Iowa, but adored a bull-pup and lobster Newburgh. She was interviewed for the Telegraph—Sunday, first-page, supplement, specially posed photos and a sketch of "Max"—and said she liked all the Johnnies and used their notes to stuff a pillow for the bull-pup. Next day, declared the veracious publicity bureau, she received eight pups from eight millionaires and 50 mash notes.

Wiley laid down the clipping once more. "The dear kid," he murmured. "Eight million pups and eight million millionaires — I'd not care!" He looked up to meet Harlan's eyes "And two months ago she was living in New York—cooking oatmeal over a gat-jet! She' a humdinger!"

Humdingers are not in the Van Hart genealogy. In 1742, Ebenezer Van Hart married Agatha Ann Bunker, indentured servant. The Mrs. Van Harts of today never read the paragraph on page 28 about Agatha Ann, one-time humdinger.

Harlan broke out wrathfully. "Wiley! You rejoice at it!"

"I reckon! The dear kid—let her go on just joyously! All she's done! The money she's sent back to Lindstrom's to pull 'em all through! And now she's got Uncle Mich's patent leg paid for—at last. And Uncle Mich sent Peter in to ask me to come out. A regular party to christen Mich's leg—that's what Aurelie said we must have—with flowers and laughter and everybody happy!"

Young Mr. Van Hart arose. It was no use to quarrel with Wiley when his eyes were shining so! No use to remind him of congress. No use to charge him with making a fool of himself.

But Harlan shouted from the door. "Aurelie—you got her into this! And you ought to know how girls get on in these music shows—the only way! No—" he shouted on passionately—"you don't love her—it's a joke!"

The editor stood up and wiped his glasses and looked after Harlan's retreating figure. "Love her? Confound the boy!" He knocked his pipe out on the desk edge. "Hey—O! If I was 21—" he sighed. "But when I was 21 there was Janet, and I went out to see the tinsel world—" he sighed again. "And now Aurelie and her tinsel show! Yet I reckon I'm glad I am what I am!"

After supper he went up the bluff road. Along this road she had come flying to him in her despair. Above were the hills in whose autumn glory she had robed her loveliness. There the bleak field about the Lindstrom cottage lay. Out of all this meagerness she had come. And he had lifted her!

Even Lindstrom, gaunt and silent, welcoming him from the ravening dogs, could not chill his jubilance. He waved the papers toward Old Mich. The household stared at him.

"Hear this—all of you!" And he began reading the tale of Aurelie's glory. Even John was stilled. Albert's pale eyes shone. Old Michigan waved his peg-leg.

"Done come!" he crowed. "Just as Captain Tinkletoes and me said it was! Aurelie's done occupy all the lands and states and countries! And I done got the new leg she's been buyin', Mr. Wiley. But I ain't goin' to wear it. It 's too fine and shiny, and cost a sight o' money fo' an ole whisky runner like me. Wouldn't get that leg out in the rain and mud fo' a pretty! So we hung it up in the parlor."

"But Uncle Mich—"

"Finest leg, I reckon, in this yere hull government! And yere's another man who knows Louisiany where the birds sing so sweet—'way down-river where Aurlie done come from!"

There was a scurry. Ladeau was out and beaming on Curran, terrier-wise. "Ol' Mich"—he cried—"we struck up, talkin' dem ol' days! And I come offer my legal knowledge to dis case, Wiley."

"Legal knowledge?" Curran had put the unpleasant fact of Ladeau away weeks ago—and had paid him pittances of money. Now he was reminded.

"I study dat correspondence school of Pittsburg when I was in Kansas. Ah, dat law—it hurt my healt'. So I carry oats fo' Rube. But dat law, I know heem. I advise M'sieu in dis trouble."

To Be Continued.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

Ohio is one of the foremost of the eastern states in wool growing.

It is computed that in the two Balkan wars some 360,000 men perished. Turkey lost 110,000 and Bulgaria 120,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

I should like to know if good wood ashes are of benefit to oats and what quantity to use per acre.—W., Vegan, W. Va.

I have a five-year-old horse that seems to have cramps or stringhalt, as when traveling he jerks his right hind leg high in the air. Will he get over this trouble as he grows older and how should he be treated?—B., Flag Pond, Tenn.

We keep White Leghorn hens and a number of them have been dying recently. The body droops with the head high in the air. They eat at first and then grow weaker and die in two or three weeks. Can any one explain this trouble and what is the cure?—T., Ravenswood, W. Va.

Bone Spavin Cure.

Dissolve in one-half pint of spirits of turpentine all the gum camphor that it will take and use on the spavin.—H., Cherry Creek, New York.

For spavin use Kendall Spavin Cure.—C., Fordsville, Ky.

Growing of Asparagus.

Asparagus is propagated in two ways, by division of the roots or by seed. If propagated by seed, which is the best method, the plants should be grown in the seed bed the first year and transplanted to the permanent bed the second spring. The land should be deeply plowed and heavily manured with well rotted stable manure, the fall before planting. As the stalk is the edible portion and asparagus is a strong feeder it will require annual applications of manure throughout the life of the bed. When transplanting from the seed bed to the permanent bed, the rows should be five or six feet apart and the plants two feet apart. A convenient method of planting is to furrow out the rows to a depth of seven inches, and plant in the bottom of the furrow. Cover roots lightly at first, packing the soil well, and gradually fill in as the stalks appear above the surface.

The plants should become well established before any crops are harvested and for this reason it is best not to gather any stalks until the second spring after the plants are set out. During the first two years frequent cultivation is important. After the plants become well established the bed should be mulched and shaded.

In harvesting the stalk should be removed by reaching two inches below the surface and twisting it off. Cropping should cease about the middle of June and the tops allowed to grow at will. After frost the tops are mowed off, the beds well dressed with manure and a scant application of salt.—H., New Metamoras, Ohio.

Forage Poisoning.

This is a disease of horses and mules which occurs chiefly in fall and early winter, and is now prevalent in many places. In some years little is heard of it, being of rare occurrence, but in others it prevails quite extensively, almost an epidemic. The name cerebrospinal meningitis (of equines) has also been given to a disease not clearly differentiated from forage poisoning. As it occurs in the west and south blind staggers is not considered as a contagious disease, although the manner in which it sometimes occurs, attacking several animals in succession on the same farm may give rise to such a suspicion.

It is now quite generally accepted that the cause of this disease is the feeding of moulded, worm-eaten or "rotten" corn; hay of any kind which has become mouldy from imperfect curing or lack of protection from rain after harvesting; and from grasses which on account of weather conditions have become mouldy in the pasture fields. It is not certain whether the cause is actually the moulds which are visible on these various feeds or some unrecognizable fungus or poison associated with them, but it is a known fact that feed showing this condition is dangerous for horse stock. This is quite generally recognized by farmers, but not generally appreciated until the disease occurs.

Further proof that this is the cause of the disease has been obtained by experimental feeding of horses with worm eaten or moulded corn. This was done at the Kansas Experiment Station several years ago. After several weeks of such feed the disease developed in the experimental animals.

It is important to remember that not corn only, but any kind of fodder which has spoiled will produce this trouble in horses and mules if fed for any length of time. Pea hay is apt to become very mouldy if harvested in unfavorable weather. A cowpea crop, if left for grazing will also become badly moulded if the weather is wet and also warm after the vines have been killed by an earlier frost. This makes dangerous grazing for horses.

All experience has shown that outbreaks of forage poisoning are checked when a change is made to good feed. If corn is carefully picked over and only good ears fed, this may be sufficient if the rough feed used is good quality. A better way is to change the grain feed to oats until corn is well dried out. It can then be shelled. Even shelled corn may contain mouldy grain. These can be got rid of by stirring the grain just before feeding, in a tub of water. The floating grains should be thrown out.

As to treatment of animals already affected, the farmer can do little further than changing feed at first symptoms. Active purgation as soon as possible has been found of some service, but this is best undertaken by a veterinary when one can be obtained.—Ark. College of Agriculture.

Ways to Preserve Tools.

A simple way to preserve tools is given by Paul Slady, instructor in mechanical practice, at the University of Wisconsin. It is simply to wipe all tools with a piece of waste or a rag, dipped in cup grease, every time they get damp. Machine oil while not as good as grease, owing to the fact that it dries up fast, will also serve the purpose.

"Water and damp are the worst enemies of tools," says Mr. Slady, "but any one who will take a little trouble when they become wet will be paid by having tools last at least twice as long.

"The farmer is the worst sufferer from rusty and decayed tools. He must take them out under all sorts of conditions and many times a year gets them wet. For that reason you seldom see a farm without its quota of rusty and misused tools. All for lack of a little effort. The mechanic seldom has the same trouble as the farmer. In many cases he works inside and many others he is working around oil or grease. If working outside he has the same problem to meet.

"The only remedy for the tool that is rusty is to rub it with a little emery. Often the rust can be taken off or some of it at least. The tools will always be rough, however, and not bright and shiny."

LIVE STOCK

Grain Feed for Steers.

Some modification in the concentrates fed is necessary in carrying cattle through a long feeding period or even a short one. While animals are being led up to full feed they must be carefully fed. The quantity of feed should be limited. The grain ration at first should not exceed six pounds, and this increased gradually until the animals are on full feed in about three or four weeks after feeding begins.

The best feeds for preliminary feeding are oats and bran, with a gradually increasing quantity of corn. The mixture may well be composed of 66 per cent oats and bran at the beginning of the feeding, and reduced to say 33 per cent at its close.

After the preliminary period the grain ration is more constant. That is the period during which fat is deposited in the tissues and elsewhere. The concentrates now should be rich in carbonaceous feeds. Of these corn is cheapest. The amount of the grain fed per day will be almost one pound to 1¼ pounds for each 100 pounds live weight of the animal.

The third, or finishing period, covers the last few weeks of fattening. There is then some danger that the appetite will wane. Because of this, changes may be necessary to insure a larger consumption of food. The best of the fodder should be reserved for such feeding. Two or three pounds oil meal per day adds to the relish of the ration and materially improves digestion.

Peahay for Lambs.

Peahay made by cutting field peas after the bloom and before the pods were formed, was fed to fattening lambs at the South Dakota station. It was a very palatable roughage and highly relished by the lambs. With the exception of the two lots that received alfalfa, and the lot that received sweet clover, more uniform gains were made than with either of the other lots. It is an advantage to secure uniform gains as the lambs are in a better condition for the market. This trial also emphasizes the importance of feeding a legume as a roughage.

Costs in Feeding Livestock.

The grain and other feeds grown on the farm, where they are fed, should be charged to stock at the market value at the farm, which is the price at the elevator, minus the cost of hauling. This is the result of seven years' experience in studying farm accounting problems in the section of farm economics, United States department of agriculture.

The object of cost accounting is to show an analysis of the entire farm business; and the relative profitableness of each enterprise, as well as the relative costs, should be made clear. If the farmer is to learn the truth, about the cost of his corn, oats, hay and other feedable products, he must do considerable figuring and have a good understanding of farm cost accounting methods. On the other hand the market value of grains and other feedable products serve as a common standard from which any farmer may easily figure the cost of feeding them to live stock. The market price at the farm is the only logical, as well as the easiest, method to follow. If live stock are essential for profitable farming in so many sections, why should the live stock enthusiasts figure to eliminate the profits of crop growing, so that the live stock may appear more profitable?

Lamb Feeding.

A small percentage of loss in lambs in the feed lots is to be expected, but this loss in some instances is far greater than it should be. When range lambs are placed on a fattening ration the change of feed is so sudden that dietetic disturbances cause a general disorder and several dead sheep are found in the pens each morning. This invariably leads to the suspicion that they are dying of some infectious disease.

In some cases the ration is not well balanced to secure the best gains and the conditions of care and handling might be better, but these things will account for only a nominal loss.

The change from grass to alfalfa, corn, barley, molasses and straw, ensilage, etc., must be made gradually and herein lies the secret of the heavy losses of lambs in the feed lots in the early fall. The desire to get the lambs on a fattening ration as early as possible and failing to appreciate the danger of too heavy feeding and change of ration, has helped to make lamb feeding an unprofitable business in some instances. A sudden change of feed or overfeeding must be guarded against in the domestic animals; especially is this true with the horse and sheep.—G. H. Glover, Colorada Agricultural College.

Feeding the Young Colt.

The main thing is to keep him growing. Feed liberally of good, sound hay and grain. There is nothing superior to good oats, together with a little clean wheat bran and a handful daily of linseed oil meal. Feed as much as he will eat with a relish, no matter whether it be two or four quarts at a feed three times a day. Probably two quarts for a weaning colt would be about right. Give him nice, clean hay free from dust. Feed a little clover or alfalfa, if you can get it, that is not dusty. A few carrots, raw potatoes or raw apples are also useful, say a quart a day.

In addition to feed, the colt needs good care, and should be provided with a light, dry, airy stall, free from drafts. Give him the run of a good yard or paddock where he can exercise daily. Watch his feet to see that they are kept level, but if he has a daily run on good hard ground, the feet will usually take care of themselves.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I had used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head and, at times after exertion, a general "gone" feeling, with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years back I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Soon I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The ordor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual youth. This is no fancy letter but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

THE DAIRY

Jerseys for Milk and Cream.

The Jersey cow is rated high as a cream producer and she deserves it. If treated kindly she is a quiet cow and is easily handled. The Jersey cannot be expected to stand as much exposure to severe weather, poor feed and bad treatment generally as a large, beefy cow. She is not profitable when improperly handled or fed. To get the best results from Jersey cows rich feed should be provided in abundance. Alfalfa hay or similar roughage—corn chop and some of the feeds such as bran, oil, molasses, etc., when given regularly and in the proper quantities will insure as great a cream supply as any dairyman could wish.

The man who intends to handle Jersey cows should have ample shelter for them. They should never be exposed to the severe weather of winter. If forced to stand out all day when the weather is cold and stormy they will arch their backs and keep up a continual shivering. When milked at night the amount of milk they give will be small and will continue to decrease as long as they are submitted to such treatment.

On the other hand the man who keeps his Jersey cows in a warm barn or shed and keeps the manger filled with alfalfa throughout the day, and gives a feed of grain at milking time, will notice little decrease in the flow of milk with the coming of winter.

When a man is supplying a regular number of butter customers the Jersey cow is especially desirable. As she gives the richest milk—testing over four per cent—more butter can be gotten from a Jersey than an ordinary cow. The Jersey cream makes exceptionally sweet butter and when it is of the proper temperature is easily churned.

Jersey heifers should be raised properly if their owner expects them to develop into good cows. The man who runs his cows around with a pitch fork or piece of rubber hose has no cause to complain about the "wildness" of his stock. It is no trouble to "break" the Jersey heifer in, if she has been treated kindly.

It is advisable to see that the Jersey cow always has plenty of water to drink during the fall and winter. This water should never be ice cold. Ice water will cut the milk flow in half. If a man starts to blanket his cows during cold weather he should keep it up. If a good warm stall is provided and they are kept in it they seldom require blanketing.

Jersey butter never requires any coloring to make it look "rich." For making ice cream, etc., Jersey milk has no equal. No artificial substance need be added to make the ice cream "creamy."

THE GARDEN

Cold Frames More Popular.

Frames are used much more largely in all parts of the country than a few years ago, notwithstanding the fact that greenhouse construction has been more active. A great many gardeners have realized that it pays to grow some vegetables under 3 x 6-foot sash. This makes it a good business proposition and when frames are used on a large scale too much care cannot be exercised in the preparation of the soil. It should be fine, fairly level and contain liberal amounts of sand and humus. If to be used in the summer, the cross-bars should be easily removed so that wheel-hoes or horse cultivators can be used without difficulty, running from end to end of the long frames. The sash should fit snugly on the side boards so that as little cold as possible will be admitted under the sash. Lettuce and radishes are especially desirable for frame culture.

Testing Seeds.

It is very important to test all seeds before planting in order to find out what percentage will grow. Only in this way can you insure a good stand without loss of seed or a possible crop failure. The usual germination tests are good as far as they go, but they are not sufficient or reliable for all kinds of seed. A seed may sprout between wet cloths, but not have strength enough to push through the ground.

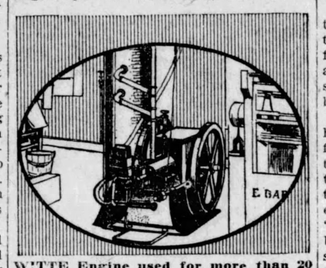
The viability of a seed is its ability to grow. Germination is not complete until the roots have taken hold of the soil and are drawing nourishment therefrom. The most certain and satisfactory way, therefore, to ascertain the viability of seeds is to plant them in soil under actual conditions. A little more trouble is involved, but the results are so much more reliable that it is by far the best method.

Use any fine garden loam which contains enough humus to prevent baking. Place the soil in flat or shallow boxes, being careful to firm the soil along the sides and in the corners. Use a straight edge to get a level surface and then firm the soil with a wooden block. A piece of lath may be used to make furrows.

The furrows should be about two inches apart and about one-fourth of an inch deep for such vegetables as the tomato, cabbage, pepper, eggplant, lettuce and most vegetables which are grown from small seeds. Sow two furrows of each variety, using 100 seeds in each furrow. Label carefully, close the furrows, firm the soil, water and place the box where the temperature will be not less than 70 degrees. Count the plants that grow and you will know the quality of your seed.

20-Year Engine Record

Over 20 years ago, when McBeth & Dallas, seed growers, of Garden City, Kan., wanted an engine to run the machinery in their new seed house—their elevators, fanning mills, cleaners and graders—they put faith into the work of a young engine-builder in Kansas City, Ed. H. Witte, who had then been making gasoline engines seven years. At that time, Witte's little factory was one of four or five gasoline engine factories then in America, which had survived the experimental stage, and were proving the practical usefulness of the internal combustion engine. The WITTE engine pictured herewith, shows according to McBeth & Dallas, a remarkably successful machine. In all the years since it was first installed, its operation, they say, has justified their faith in Witte's ability, and proved that they made no mistake in buying his engine. Since buying their WITTE engine, they have seen Witte's factory grow to a mammoth plant, and WITTE engines shipped all over the world. Today, anyone can buy the genuine WITTE engines for less than half the prices charged 20 years ago, and get with each engine a much more binding guarantee than ever. Where, 20 years ago, the engines were made only for gasoline consumption, today most of them are made to use kerosene, as well as gasoline, in the same engine. Besides kerosene, the other cheap fuels of like grade that are available, such as solar oil, toppings, etc., are used with success. Witte's new catalog, the finest by the way, in the whole engine business of America, shows his complete up-to-date line of styles and sizes, from 1½ to 40 horsepower—stationary, skidded, portable and special sawrigs, and quotes his present remarkably low prices. Witte now sells only direct from his factory to users. As a result, he quotes a 6 horsepower for only $99.35, against his former price of $169.00. Other sizes, from 1½ to 40 horsepower, proportionally low—all sold under a binding five-year guarantee, and subject to full 60 days' free trial. To get a new catalog and full information, with latest prices, write Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co., 2612 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
—Advertisement.



WITTE Engine used for more than 20 years by McBeth & Dallas, Garden City, Kan.

POULTRY

Egg Eating Hens.

The habit some hens have of eating the eggs as they lie in the nest is very annoying to the owner. This bad habit is usually caused by overcrowding, lack of exercise and the use of nests that are too low to the ground and too light. The habit rarely is found among a flock that is on free range or that is given proper housing and a well balanced ration.

It is sometimes caused by feeding too much grain, when the hens eat the eggs in an effort to obtain meat food. As a rule, the hen first acquires a taste for eggs by pecking at a soft shelled egg or one that has been broken in the nest.

It is hard to cure a hen of this habit once she has acquired a taste for the eggs. The best thing to do is to sell her or eat her. If you wish to try breaking the bird of the habit the most successful methods are either to use a number of china eggs or "loaded eggs" in your nest where the bird will be sure to find them. After several unsuccessful attacks on these eggs the hens will probably become discouraged and leave the rest of them alone.

Lice Among the Fowls.

Cold weather causes the poultry to keep close to each other to keep warm, and, accordingly, it presents the very best opportunity for the propagation and exchange of lice, mites, etc. In summer the fowls are usually ranging or separated from one another, and they have then more chances to dust and free themselves of parasites. But in winter their unwelcome hosts are harder to get rid of, for keeping warm, eating and drinking and getting into health for spring egg laying take most pests, for lice and mite can very soon put a flock "on the shelf."

When a flock becomes overburdened with parasites the extermination of the pest is bound to take work, but it can be done and should be done at any cost. Of course, the roosts and roosting quarters are recruiting places for these pests and such places must be examined and cleaned. The droppings should be carefully removed and all trash and litter burned. The nesting material is to be burned so the nest boxes can be sprayed and washed. While the roosting quarters are receiving attention the flock should be placed in a close high pen where they can be taken out one at a time for examination, and afterwards put back into the hen house when it is ready. After the fowls and house have been freed of the pest the yards must be cleaned up thoroughly.

The washes and powders used for this work need not cost much if the following is used: Mix three parts of gasoline and one part of crude carbolic acid, and while stirring add gradually plaster paris until the gasoline and acid mixture is completely taken up to a dry consistency. It must be carefully stirred and mixed so there will be no unevenness in the resulting mixture. It should be a powder of a pinkish-brown color when prepared, and of course it will smell strongly of both gasoline and carbolic acid. The above is to be used when the time comes to examine each fowl and kill the lice. Work the powder well among the feathers and within a week afterwards repeat the process to get the young lice that were nits when the first operation was going on.

The gasoline-acid-plaster-paris combination is recommended by the Maine experiment station, and it can be seen that all the ingredients are good and inexpensive; besides, the gasoline-acid spray will effectively kill lice and nits. In the lice-eliminating process, don't depend upon just one treatment and then allow some time to elapse before another is given, but make frequent examinations. It is the only way to repair or forestall parasitic damage, and surely means more in profits.

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J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1072 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should write Mr Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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My U. S. Poultry Book is not a catalog, but a book of important facts. Proven by practical demonstration. It isn't for sale at any price. I'm giving it away free to every purchaser of a Sure Hatch Incubator.

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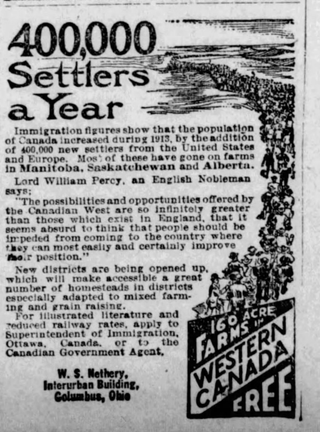

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent,

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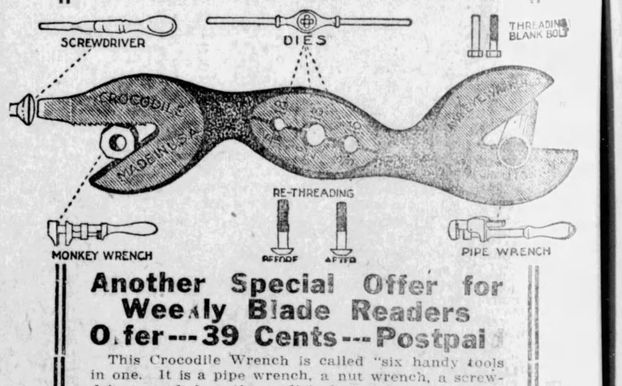

Another Special Offer for Weekly Blade Readers
Offer---39 Cents---Postpaid

This Crocodile Wrench is called "six handy tools in one. It is a pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screwdriver, and has three dies for cleaning and re-threading rusted and battered bolts. The dies fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery. Drop forged from finest tool steel—scientifically tempered. Blade readers can get it for 39 cents, postpaid. Be sure to send the coupon with your name and address.

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This Coupon and 39 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one Crocodile Wrench, sent postage prepaid.

ITCHING ECZEMA SOMETHING FIERCE

Covered Face. Ashamed to Go Away from Home. Broke Out as Rash. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Etna Green, Ind.—"When but a young girl my face broke out with eczema and kept getting worse. I was ashamed to go away from home. The trouble broke out as a rash and covered the most of my face, especially the chin and cheeks. The itching and burning were something fierce causing me to rub it which caused it to spread. When out in the wind the burning was worse than ever.

"I tried ——— and Ointment without the desired effect. I had suffered with it for several years until finally I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using them for a month or more I could feel a great change in my face. I continued using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a year and was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Ruby Sponseller, June 13, 1913.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Congressmen to Try to Meet President's Views.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Hearings on the interstate trade commission bill before the house commerce commission were closed today and a subcommittee was named to frame an entirely new measure, which will better meet the views of President Wilson and some of those who have been heard.

SENATOR BACON DIES SUDDENLY

Was First U. S. Senator Elected by Direct Vote of People.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia died today in a hospital. The immediate cause of death was a blood clot on the heart.

His death creates a vacancy in the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations at a time when foreign questions—particularly the arbitration treaties, Panama tolls and Mexico—are of special importance.

The Georgia senator had been ill a little less than a month. At first it was thought he had fractured a rib in a fall. Examinations and X-ray photographs, however, disclosed an affection of the kidneys, the exact nature of which it was impossible to determine. Four days ago the senator was taken to a hospital.

Senator Bacon was in his 75th year. He was one of the Democratic leaders in the senate, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and was in the group of senators who stood fifth in point of service. He had been elected to the senate and was the first man to be so chosen by direct vote of the people under the seventeenth amendment to the constitution, proclaimed in February, 1913.

No contest, it was declared by administration leaders, can arise over a successor to Senator Bacon. Since the ratification of the seventeenth amendment the Georgia legislature, in special session, has provided, in accordance with that amendment, for the governor of the state to appoint a successor to fill any vacancy until the next regular election, which will be held next November.

Held Important Places.

As a Confederate soldier, a member of the Georgia legislature and later a United States senator, Mr. Bacon had a notable career and occupied many positions of distinction, advancing in the estimation of his colleagues until he was made chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, when the Democratic party regained supremacy in the upper house of congress with the election off President Wilson.

As an aid to President Wilson in his policy of "watchful waiting" in the relations with Mexico, Senator Bacon was many times commended by the nation's chief executive.

It was Mr. Bacon's insistence that the policy of the government toward Mexico as directed by the President should not be hampered by useless or inflammatory debate which many times prevented outbursts to embarrass the administration in dealing with the Mexican situation.

For his success in tempering the excitement and suppressing incipient efforts to arouse public sentiment the Georgia senator was congratulated several times, not only by his Democratic colleagues, but by Republican leaders in the senate as well.

Lawyer and Soldier.

Senator Bacon was born in Bryan county, Georgia, Oct. 20, 1839, and for years made his home in Macon. Graduated from the University of Georgia law department in 1860 he entered the confederate army and served during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862 as adjutant of the ninth Georgia regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia. Subsequently he was commissioned as captain in the provisional army of the confederate states and was assigned to general staff duty.

After the war Senator Bacon resumed the practice of law and took an active part in politics. He was president of the Democratic state convention in 1880 and a delegate from Georgia to the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1884.

In 1871 he was elected to the Georgia house of representatives, serving in the legislature for 14 years, and was for eight years speaker of the house. He was first elected to the United States senate in 1894, re-elected in 1900 and again in 1907 by the legislature.

In 1913 he was unanimously re-elected in a general popular election, being the first senator chosen by popular vote.

Senator Bacon served as president pro tempore of the senate during a portion of the sixty-second congress and presided over the senate during the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbold in 1913, having been chosen for that duty by special order of the senate.

OLD TAMMANY MAN DIES

New York, Feb. 14.—James J. Slevin, an old-time member of Tammany Hall, who held a prominent place in the councils of that organization during the days of Richard Croker, died of heart disease yesterday.

France, in 1913, has exported silk fabrics valued at $31,115,460.

What So Precious As a Healthy Baby?

Every Youngster Can Have Fine Digestion if Given a Good Baby Laxative.

In spite of the greatest personal care and the most intelligent attention to diet, babies and children will become constipated, and it is a fact that constipation and indigestion have wrecked many a young life. To start with a good digestive apparatus is to start life without handicap.

But, as we cannot all have perfect working bowels, we must do the next best thing and acquire them, or train them to become healthy. This can be done by the use of a laxative-tonic very highly recommended by a great many mothers. The remedy is called Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and has been on the market for two generations. It can be bought conveniently at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, and those who are already convinced of its merits buy the dollar size.

HOWARD ROUSE.

Its mildness makes it the ideal medicine for children, and it is also very pleasant to the taste. It is sure in its effect, and genuinely harmless. Very little of it is required and its frequent use does not cause it to lose its effect, as is the case with so many other remedies.

Thousands can testify to its merits in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headaches, etc., among them reliable people like Mrs. James R. Rouse, of Marinette, Wis. Her little son Howard was fifteen months old last April, but he was sick with bowel trouble from birth and suffered intensely. Since Mrs. Rouse has been giving him Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin all trouble has disappeared and the boy is becoming robust.

Thousands keep Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, for every member of the family can use it from infancy to old age. The users of Syrup Pepsin have learned to avoid cathartics, salts, mineral waters, pills and other harsh remedies for they do but temporary good and are a shock to any delicate system.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

HUNDREDS ILL AND SOME DIE

Drinking Water on Great Lakes Boats Needs Attention.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, Feb. 16.—That the federal government must immediately take steps for regulating the use of drinking water aboard vessels operating on the Great Lakes is the recommendation of Dr. Hugh Devalin, surgeon of the public health and marine hospital service.

The report of Dr. Devalin, which will be made public in a day or two, denounces the conditions on Great Lakes steamers and cites the fact that in 1907 on one big steamer on the Great Lakes 77 cases of typhoid fever developed on a single trip as the result of impure drinking water taken from the Detroit river. On three vessels plying on the Great Lakes during the summer of 1913, out of a total of 750 passengers there were 300 cases of diarrhoea, 52 cases of typhoid and 7 deaths.

Could Boil Water.

He suggests that the ordinary engineer of a vessel could devise a method easily for boiling water, either before or after it is placed in the tank. Ozonization is another methhod recommended. He condemns filters that are now much used on vessels.

As an illustration of the prevalence of intestinal diseases the report refers to the cruise of the Gopher, the naval militia training ship of Minnesota, last year. On the return 60 per cent of those aboard had intestinal illness. There were several cases of typhoid fever. The report says that the drinking water used on the trip was obtained near Two Harbors, Minn.; near Milwaukee, South Manitou Islands and in Lake Superior on the return trip.

After having investigated the sources of food supply and the conduct of the men of the trip, the marine hospital expert says:

"I am of the opinion that the outbreak of typhoid fever and gastro-enteritis aboard the Gopher was caused by infection in the drinking water."

Not Safe Unless Treated.

"On account of the increasing pollution of the Great Lakes by sewage and the consequent danger of the use of raw water, no water which is taken on board at any place in the lakes should be used for drinking purposes until it has been so treated that it is rendered absolutely safe," says this authority.

He recommends heat as the best method. He also recommends that "the intake system for drinking water should be used for that purpose alone and so constructed that it will not be liable of contamination when the ship is lying in harbors."

Another illustration of the ravages of impure lake water cited by this authority is that of the Huron, a passenger steamer of the Star-Cole line. The vessel on a regular trip from Cleveland to Sault Ste. Marie in 1912, stopping at Toledo, where she took on a large percentage of her passengers, returned with the result that over 50 per cent of those aboard were afflicted with disease from using impure drinking water.

The authority blames this epidemic on the intake system for filling tanks and points out that the recent report of the international joint commission showed that the western end of Lake Erie "is very questionable as a safe source of water supply for ships." The report continues:

"The extent and concentration of pollution being so variable, there is every opportunity for a vessel to get sewage polluted water if she fills her tanks during runs between the various ports in that neighborhood."

Dr. Devalin says that he has interviewed many persons who took passage on this steamer at other times and that many of them complained of symptoms less pronounced, but none the less traceable to the life aboard the ship, and he feels certain that it is due to the sewage pollution of the drinking water.

WOULD HOLD ON TO SHIPS

Railroads Don't Want to Give Up Ownership.

Washington, Feb. 16. — Railroads operating ships on the Great Lakes do not propose to give up ownership of those vessels unless the interstate commerce commission forces them to do so. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad today filed a number of applications, most of which have to do with vessels on the Great Lakes, the railroad company contends that the rail and water service as now being operated "is in the interest of the public and is of advantage and convenience to the people."

SEE PROHIBITION NATIONAL ISSUE

Members of Congress Awake to Progress Being Made by Anti-Rum Forces.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The spread of prohibition sentiment in the United States in the last year has made a deep impression on leaders in congress.

The events of that period, when viewed in the light of the ambitious program the temperance advocates have set for themselves in the immediate future, are causing a lot of serious thinking and some anxiety on the part of members of congress who look beyond their noses.

In fact, many of the leaders in the national legislature believe they already see the prohibition question looming as a national issue. They fear the time is nearing when a constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition may be submitted by congress to a referendum of the states.

Such an amendment is pending in both the house and the senate, and the promotion of it through congress is the accomplishment toward which all the anti-rum forces are looking hopefully.

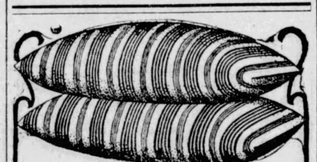
By many of the cleverest crusade leaders doubt is expressed whether the time is yet ripe for pushing the constitutional amendment resolution; whether it wouldn't be better to continue to strengthen the foundations of the movement by bringing more states definitely into the prohibition column.

But that the test eventually will come in congress, and that the national legislators will be subjected to pressure such as they have seldom, if ever, experienced, is the growing conviction in Washington.

It has long been a matter of comment in Washington that the only way in which temperance legislation can be prevented in congress is by holding the bills in committee and keeping them from the floor of the house or senate. When the average congressman is face to face with the liquor question and a delegation of W. C. T. U.'s, he may drink like a fish himself, but he will promptly record his vote in favor of the drys.

That, at least, was the history of the two most important developments of the last year in the congress. The passage of the Jones-Works excise law for the District of Columbia and the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law to prohibit the shipment of liquor into dry territory for sale were regarded by the temperance crusaders as red letter events on their last year's calendar.

They were elated not only over what the laws might accomplish but over the way in which their enactment demonstrated the hold of the antis upon the national legislature.



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Send us $10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 6 lb. new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), one full size Sheet ($1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (50c), all for only $10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

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AGENTS: $40 A WEEK

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Not for sale in stores. A hosiery proposition that beats them all. Big money sure. A chance of a lifetime. Write quick for terms and samples.
THOMAS HOSIERY COMPANY
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DROPSY Short breath, swelling, relieved in a day or two, often entirely removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for Free Treatment and Book.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Your attention is asked to Deafness Specialist Sproule's kind invitation, which appears on page 6 of this issue. This great Specialist has devoted a lifetime of research and successful practice to the subject of Deafness. If any of our readers are handicapped by Deafness, this most terrible of afflictions, they should write at once to Deafness Specialist Sproule of 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass., and secure a Free Deafness Treatment.

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We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

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The pattern 6504 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Age 8 years requires 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material.

6422—Misses' Dress.

A good style for spring materials of medium weight. The closing of the blouse may extend to the shoulder or slope away at the bust. The two piece skirt is a peg top model, very simple and graceful.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 44 in. material.

6487—Child's Dress.

A pretty sacque model, closed at the back, with round neck, finished with a handsome collar and with a soft sash passed through slits in the dress. Suitable for linen, moire, plain serge and the like.

The pattern 6487 is cut in sizes 3, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 1⅞ yds. of 44 inch material.

6578—Girls' Dress.

Very pretty and simple, this dress has a long drop shoulder and front closing. The neck opens a trifle and is trimmed with a collar of medium size. The sleeves may be long or short. The plain skirt also opens in front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Medium size requires 2½ yds. of 36 in. material.

6310—Ladies' Combination.

Corset cover and short petticoat are here combined. They may be made of cambric, batiste, wash silk, cotton, crepe, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅞ yds. of 45 in. material.

6695—Ladies' House Dress.

A plain model with little tucks at the shoulders in front and a plain back. The skirt is gathered around the waist and like the blouse, closes in front. Can be made in wash materials, cashmere, challie or brilliantine, etc.

The pattern 6695 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 7 yds. of 36 in. material.

6338—Ladies' Three-Gore Skirt.

New model for a walking skirt, with a little fullness at the top in the back and a side front closing. Suitable for serge, cheviot, twilled materials and wash goods of heavy weight.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yds. of 44 inch material.

6516—Ladies' Dress.

Very soft and graceful, with a loose kimono blouse with very wide armhole and a one piece skirt which requires very wide material if it is not to be seamed in the back. Serges and cheviots and other novelty woolens of width may be used to make.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yds. of 44 in. material.

5111—Child's Rompers.

A handy garment for very wee people. It closes in the back and the inseams of the leg are adjusted by buttons. It may be made of galatea, denim, plain gingham or other wash material.

The pattern is cut in one size only. To make it requires 2 yards of 27 inch material.

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

blood began to warm them into new strength, until he stood up and sniffed like an animal in the wind that was coming over the ridge from the south.

There was something in that wind that thrilled him. It stung his nostrils to a quick sensing of the nearness of something that was human. He smelled smoke. In it there was the pungent odor of green balsam mixed with a faint perfume of pitch pine; and because the odor of pitch grew stronger as he ascended, he knew that it was a small fire that was making the smoke, with none of the fierce, dry woods to burn up the smell. It was a fire hidden among the rocks, a tiny fire, over which the fleeing missioner was cooking his breakfast.

Jan almost moaned aloud in his gladness, and the old mad strength returned to his body. Near the summit of the ridge he picked up a club. It was a short, thick club with the heavy end knotted and twisted.

Cautiously he lifted his face over the rocks, and looked out upon a plateau, still deep in snow, swept bare by the winter's winds, and covered with rocks and bushes. His face was so white that at a little distance it might have been taken for a snow hare. It went whiter when, a few yards away, he saw the fire, the man, and the dogs.

The man was close to the little blaze, his broad shoulders hunched over, steadying a small pot over the flame. Beyond him were the dogs huddled about the sledge, inanimate as death.

Jan drew himself over the rocks. Once he had seen a big-footed lynx creep upon a wide-awake fox, and like that lynx he crep upon the man beside the fire. One of the tired dogs moved, and his pointed nostrils quivered in the air. Jan lay flat in the snow. Then the dog's muzzle dropped between his paws and the boy moved on.

Inch by inch he advanced. The inches multiplied themselves into a foot, the foot lengthened into yards, and still the man remained hunched over his simmering pot.

Jan rose gently from his hand and knees to his feet, a furnace of madness blazing in his eyes. The restless dog raised his head again. He sniffed danger—near, menacing danger—and sprang up with a snarling cry that brought the man over the fire to quick attention. In a flash Jan took the last leap, and his club crashed down upon the missioner's head. The man pitched over like a log, and with a shrill cry the boy was at his throat.

"I am Jan Thoreau!" he shrieked. "I am Jan Thoreau—Jan Thoreau—come to keel you!" He dropped his club, and was upon the man's chest, his slender fingers tightening like steel wire about the thick throat of his enemy. "I keel you slow—slow!" he cried, as the missioner struggled weakly.

The great thick body heaved under him, and he put all his strength into his hands. Something struck him in the face. Something struck him again and again, but he felt neither the pain nor the force of it, and his voice sobbed out his triumph as he choked. The man's hands reached up and tore at his hair; but Jan saw only the missioner's mottled face growing more mottled, and his eyes staring in greater agony up into his own.

"I am Jan Thoreau," he painted again and again. 'I am Jan Thoreau, an' I keel you—keel you!"

The blood poured from his face. It blinded him until he could no longer see the one from which he was choking life. He bent down his head to escape the blows. The man's body heaved more and more; it turned until he was half under it; but still he hung to the thick throat, as the weasel hangs in tenacious death to the jugular of its prey.

The missioner's weight was upon him in crushing force now. His huge hands struck and tore at the boy's head and face, and then they had fastened themselves at his neck. Jan was conscious of a terrible effort to take in breath, but he was not conscious of pain. The clutch did not frighten him. It did not make him loosen his grip. His fingers dug deeper. He strove to cry out still his words of triumph; but he could make no sound, except a gasping like that which came from between the gaping jaws of the man whose life his body and soul were fighting to smother.

There was death in each of the two grips; but the man's was the stronger; and his neck was larger and tougher, so that after a time he staggered to his knees and then to his feet while Jan lay upon his back, his face and hair red with blood, his eyes wide open and with a lifeless glare in them. The missioner looked down upon his victim in horror. As the life that had nearly ebbed out of him poured back into his body, he staggered among the dogs, fastened them to the sledge and urged them down the mountain into the plain. There was soon no sound of the sledge.

From a bush a dozen yards away a wondering moose bird had watched the terrible struggle. Now he hopped boldly upon Jan's motionless body, and perked his head inquisitively as he examined the strange face, covered with blood and twisted in torture.

The gray film of dawn dissolved itself into the white beginning of day. Far to the south, a bit of the red sunrise was creeping into the northern world.

CHAPTER IX.

Jean and Jan.

Half a mile down the ridge, where it sloped up gradually from the forests and swamps of the plain, a team of powerful Malemutes were running at the head of a toboggan. On the sledge was a young half-Cree woman. Now beside the sledge, now at the lead of the dogs, cracking his whip and shouting joyously, ran Jean de Gravois.

"Is it not beautiful, my Iowaka?" he cried for the hundredth time, in Cree, leaping over a three-foot boulder in his boundless enthusiasm. "Is this not the glorious world, with the sun just rising off there, and spring only a few days away? Is it not like the cold chills at Churchill, which come up with the icebergs and stay there all summer! What do you think of your Jean de Gravois and his country now?"

Jean was bringing back with him a splendid young woman, with big, lustrous eyes, and hair that shone with the gloss of a raven's wing in the sun. She laughed at him proudly as he danced and leaped beside her, replying softly in Cree, which is the most beautiful language in the world, to everything that he said.

Jean leaped and ran, cracked his caribou whip, and shouted and sang until he was panting and red in the face. Just as Iowaka had called upon him to stop and get a second wind, the Malemutes dropped back upon their haunches where Jan Thoreau lay, twisted and bleeding, in the snow.

"What is this?" cried Jean.

He caught Jan's limp head and shoulders up in his arms, and called shrilly to Iowaka, who was disentangling herself from the thick furs in which, he had wrapped her.

"It is the fiddler I told you about, who lives with Williams at Post Lac Bain!" he shouted excitedly in Cree. "He has been murdered! He has been choked to death, and torn to pieces in the face, as if by an animal!" Jean's eyes roved about as Iowaka kneeled beside him. "What a fight!" he gasped. "See the footprints—a big man and a small boy, and the murderer has gone on a sledge!"

"He is warm," said Iowaka. "It may be that he is not dead."

Jean de Gravois sprang to his feet, his little black eyes flashing with a dangerous fire. In a single leap he was at the side of the sledge, throwing off the furs and bundles and all other objects except his rifle.

"He is dead, Iowaka. Look at the purple and black in his face. It is Jean de Gravois who will catch the murderer, and you will stay here and make yourself a camp. Hi-o-o-o-o!" he shouted to the Malemutes.

To Be Continued.

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"FRAME-UP" IS DEFENSE OF GORE

Witness for Woman Is Said to Have Called It Trick.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 14.—Thomas P. Gore, United States senator from Oklahoma, as a witness in his own behalf in district court here today, denied charges of improper conduct made by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond, who is suing the senator for $50,000 damages and charged that the suit was the result of a conspiracy concocted by his political enemies and a coterie of disappointed office seekers.

Senator Gore was called as the first witness today. Half a dozen witnesses testified for the defense yesterday to alleged incidents tending to show that the senator was the victim of a plot. One witness asserted that James R. Jacobs, who is expected to testify as the most important witness for the plaintiff in rebuttal, admitted to him that the whole affair was a "frame up" and several told of threats to "get" the senator.

It was stated today that the advisability of the senator making a direct plea to the jury had been considered by his attorneys. Whether this plan will be followed, was not announced. Besides Senator Gore, 15 witnesses summoned by the defense are waiting to be heard. It is not thought that the presentation of evidence can be completed before the middle of next week.

WANTS NEW PORTO RICO LAW

Governor Yager Would Grant Natives Citizenship.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Gov. Arthur Yager, of Porto Rico, who has come to Washington to ascertain what legislation affecting the island may be expected at the session of congress, believes that a new organic act to govern Porto Rico should be enacted to supplant the present measure, which has been in force since 1900 and which he holds is becoming obsolete. He is in favor of law which would give the Porto Ricans citizenship and a greater measure of self-government.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

"Amen" in church is "hurrah" when it gets into politics.

Nobody ever tells any good news in an anonymous letter.

At least one of the parties to every marriage ought to be an optimist.

Somebody foolishly classified Dr. Anna Shaw as "it," instead of "IT."

A man may keep young in spirit and still grow old in the back and legs.

A politician's greatest fear is that he can't fool all of the people all the time.

Abraham Lincoln proved that it was possible to be great on a small income.

A beautiful sunset suggests rest and relaxation. A blazing sunrise means hustle.

To get a reputation for possessing common sense, agree with the other fellow.

Girls of today are not a bit sillier than the girls who lived in years long gone by.

It takes two to make a bargain, and then it isn't always a bargain to one of them.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to mistake solemnity for religion?

Old Can't never moved a mountain nor leveled a hill, never build a skyscraper nor swallowed a pill.

"Who was Mrs. Grundy?" asks the Boston Globe. Guess she must have been the wife of the Sphinx.

As a sign of spring we would rather rely upon the course of wild geese than upon the flight of poets.

Mr. Goethals pronounces his name Go-thawls. It was just like him to choose the most sensible way.

The Missouri courts have decided that the man is the head of the family. But what do they know about it?

One suffragist says men ought to be abolished. Yes; but then who would make the bed for the sweet peas?

"Chinese danced the tango two thousand years before the Christian era." And see where they are now.

We don't suppose any school teacher ever had the nerve to tell Mr. Bryan's boy that he might some day become President.

King George's speeches from the throne are very mild. But, of course, he is not expected to raise goose flesh on the back of parliament.

One California mayor does the family washing every Monday. Even though he does do it for political effect it is a great help to his wife.

Colonel Roosevelt is reported to have caught a dikdik in South America. But, so far as we know, a dikdik may not be any worse than a severe cold.

Dr. Harry S. Tanner, who is now 85, says he is going to get married and settle down when he reaches 100. Fifteen years; that is a long time to wait, Doc.

An Ohio man complains that his wife left him thirteen times. But he seems to overlook the bright side of the story—that she came back twelve times.

"The average man," it is said, "has enough lime in his system to whitewash a fence." If that is true, he ought to use it on the interior of the chicken-house

Where Thomas A. Edison has worked eighteen hours a day on his wonderful inventions, some other men have put in ten hours a day inventing excuses for not going to work.

An old Connecticut codger of 88 eloped the other day with a woman 68 years of age. Probably he wanted to prove to the world that a man is just as young as he feels.

A woman will meet a man once and remember the color of his eyes forever after. But about all a man sees of his brother at first glance is the shape and color of his nose.

Sylvia Pankhurst has broken away from the suffragist organization headed by her mother. She will become ultra-militant. Mother doesn't smash enough things to suit the spirited child.

Rage increases the amount of sugar in one's body, says a Harvard professor. In spite of the professor's opinion, becoming enraged is unthinkable as a popular method of keeping sweet.

"There are 2,273,603 illiterate males of 21 years and over in the United States." Would it be an insult to the intelligence of this vast army to say that women ought to be given the ballot?

TO SPREAD FARMING GOSPEL

Congress has before it a bill providing means by which the experts of the agricultural schools can go forth and tell the farmers face to face that which the experts have been telling in the written word. The idea is to make the work of the schools a little more practical, to spread the gospel of good farming a little more directly, to show by example just how much good meat there is in these things which the scientists have been setting down in books.

Without doubt there is a tremendous amount of lore stored away in the records and libraries and brains of the agricultural colleges which does not get to the folk who can benefit by it. Life is too short, there is too much to do, there are too many ideas bobbing up from day to day, there is too much go-aheadness in the human mind, for experts, once they have made discoveries or developed a system or improved upon something or other, to spend all their days in harping upon and distributing one set of facts. They write about them and then go on with other work. Perhaps the facts are made use of, perhaps they are not. The trouble is that the form of distributing wisdom is defective. It is a hit-or-miss game.

The bill in congress ought to pass. It is the best thing in the way of agricultural improvement which has been suggested for several years. If you have any interest in farming, it would help things to urge your congressman to give this measure his vote.

THE WHITE-TAILED DEER

A map printed for the purpose of defining the distribution of the northern white-tailed deer, the representative of the race above the continental divide, shows that within recent years the animal has come almost to the outskirts of Detroit. It would seem that it still occurs in that part of Ontario bordering Lake Erie and in the northern part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, to mention only sections nearby where it is known.

But over all that sweep of country which stretches from eastern New York to southern Minnesota, including northwestern Pennsylvania, the whole of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, deer in wild state has not been seen for many years. Agriculture, hunters, the lumbermen and the fire that follows the lumbermen have closed the region to the white-tail, as they have closed all the United States east of Minnesota to the American elk, whose former range was as far south and east as South Carolina and northern Georgia and Alabama.

Deer have been coming back to their old feeding ground in New England—in such numbers, indeed, as to cause complaint among the farmers whose clover fields are ravished. It was the custom of Thoreau to talk with old-timers who had beheld the animals in the country of which he made such an intimate study. There are deer now roaming at will almost to the banks of Thoreau's beloved Concord. Strict game laws and a humane interest in these former inhabitants have served to bring this about. It will be interesting to people who care for such things to watch if deer, recovering their boldness and widening their present narrowed range, venture again to seek living within the borders of Ohio.

THE NATIONAL POSSESSIONS

"As regards music, literature, and painting the average American has no feeling except for what is gigantic, new, foreign, sensational," writes a Hollander who presents himself as a rival to the Englishman in writing books about America. "Songs are popular only so long as they are the latest, and a month later they are disdained with the greatest contempt as being old."

Strange how it grieves and disgusts a European to discover that Americans prefer the new to the old. It is a point of view hard to understand. If all our characteristics and qualities were sat upon in judgment, this power to discard the old, to break with stupefying tradition, to slough off custom that keeps humankind in ruts, to look blithely and hopefully to the future—surely this gift, if it really is ours, and many visitors tell us it is, ought to be reckoned among the best things we possess. It means that Americans can maintain an open mind. It means that the nation may move when moving is needful and not have to sit down and worry about what shall be done with an attiecul of fool habits and encumbering precedents.

FLYING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

The talk is about an aeroplane flight around the world is all froth. There isn't going to be any such flight, and probably not even the beginning of one. But the aeronautic people are a good lot and, if anything they can say can help the Panama-Pacific exposition along, they will contribute any amount of words up to the point where it tires to speak them.

The proposed flight across the Atlantic ocean is another kind of a project. It has been discussed and studied and mapped and, in a small way, experimented with for two or three years. There is capital ready to pay the costs. People who own yachts are being enlisted to steam along the course where they will be handy in case help is needed. In at least one instance, a special hydro-aeroplane is in course of construction, the motor of which is to be of such strength and power and efficiency that it can drive a flying machine from Newfoundland to the coast of Ireland without stopping. The flyer who attempts the feat will know in advance as much about the seas he is to cross as the navigator of a liner. He will know more about the winds and the weather than the average ship captain takes the pains to learn. Then, before he starts he will know as far as can possibly be learned what he will have to deal with in the way of wind and rain and fog while his flight is on.

There is to be no guessing about this aerial voyage, if guessing can be eliminated. And so it is altogether likely that it will be accomplished.

ACHIEVEMENT

A little girl of Oakman, Alabama, having taken a prize in the Tomato Club, was sent upon a marvelous journey. Home again, she wrote to the "Progressive Farmer" about her experiences:

"What did me more good than all was the free trip to Columbia, South Carolina, which was just fine for a little girl that had never had the pleasure of going to such a place before. And when I got there I was asked to sate to that vast people what I had done, and when I told them I had canned 225 things, no two alike, I could not hear myself for yells and cheers."

Great little woman! May she continue to "put up" many things in cans, "no two alike," to know the sweetness of praise and glory and interest of a free trip to Columbia. There are countless people who pursue happiness all around the globe and never get within seven days' journey of it. What they need is honorable work, the joy of achievement and the friendly gifts of the Tomato Club.

EARTHQUAKES

The earth—like a horse in fly-time—is constantly twitching and shivering. It is about as unstable as lemon jelly. The instruments which are constructed for the purpose of recording earthquakes have little idle time. The paper on which the tremors are registered looks as if some inky-winged moth has been flying around and around and could never come to any decision about settling down and resting.

Happily for those who live upon the earth's crust, only a few of the shivers are felt. Scarcely one in a billion of them shakes down a chimney, stops a clock, or levels a city. They were at a loss down in New York state the other day to find when last it was that an earthquake had made itself apparent to human senses. The oldest inhabitant's memory had to be resorted to, and that proved uncertain. Recollection for the most part went back to the Charleston earthquake, which occurred in 1886.

The stones on which this section of the country lies seem to have settled comfortably in their beds ages ago and, though there may be occasional movements, there will be no destructive rolling over, at least not in this geological era. The inhabitants may once in a while discuss excitedly an earthquake just barely noted among the dishpans and the mantel ornaments. But they won't have to discuss injury done.

FEDERAL HELP FOR ROADS

However far the policy of direct federal aid in the construction of good roads may go, whether it will be kept in check or develop into a scramble for appropriations, it can never become what the public buildings and river improvement "pork barrel" bills have sometimes been—sheer waste of money. The good roads builded will be used, which cannot always be said of the channels dredged. They will benefit whatever section obtains them, but many a community which has been blessed with a public building has paid in inconvenience for the activities of its representative at Washington.

The automobile justifies federal aid for good roads. Twenty or 30 years ago the people of the county or township which improved the roads were the ones who used them. It was only occasionally that a stranger came along. Today the people who get the most use from the best roads are people who haven't contributed a penny toward their building or up-keep. The better the road, the higher the percentage of "outside" traffic. The highway is no longer a local institution. It is a state and national utility.

The time must come when a distinction will be made between the road that is a neighborhood road and one that will be useful and attractive to touring automobilists. The one will be paid for out of local taxes, the other out of state or federal funds.

THE EDISON EXAMPLE

The answer that Thomas A. Edison made to the man inquiring as to the methods of genius—that the thing "consists of 2 per cent inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration"—applies probably more to his case than to that of any other man who has made a great success. The thousands of contrivances, inventions and mechanical and electrical "short-cuts" he has devised, all represent hard work. They have all been toiled over. All have been begun after long and patient study and completed only after the expenditure of vast energy and thought and time.

It is told in a biographical sketch of Edison that "chance has given an occasional idea, but it has not lightened his work." By this is to be understood that the chance ideas have but made more work for the inventor. They have suggested new lines of endeavor and so piled task on task. If he were an indolent man, his prayer might have been that the occasional ideas be very far apart and indifferent as to value.

The example of Edison will never be helpful to those who hope to reach a hand out of a window and bring it back grasping fortune and fame. But it is a wonderful example to those who are willing to work for what they get.

Booze is full of imagination. Some men will stand in front of a bar mirror and console themselves with the thought that they look a little better after every drink.

WEED THAT WAS NOT A WEED

The farm folk of western Texas and eastern New Mexico, and there are lots of them there now, used to say unpleasant things about a weed that just would persist in growing and taking up room and robbing the soil of food which the farm folk wanted other plant growth to enjoy. It was called by many names, Spanish bayonet, bear grass, yucca and soap-weed, not to mention names the Society for the Suppression of Profanity is dead set against. It was a tough old weed and fearfully wearing on the patience.

Then somebody discovered that the weed wasn't so much of a weed after all. Its fibres were excellent for cordage. Soap could be made from the roots. Other uses have been found and so the farm folk of western Texas and eastern New Mexico now let it grow to maturity, harvest it as they would an accredited crop, dry it and bale it, send it away and count their work as profitable. The demand has so far been met by the natural growth. But the day is coming, it is realized in the region, when the Spanish bayonet, bear grass, yucca or soap weed, whatever one chooses to call it, will be planted and cultivated and perhaps fed with fertilizer.

There are so many weeds which have turned out to be something quite entirely different from the mischievous things they were first pronounced that it is a wonder the tiller of the soil doesn't fear to go hoeing and chopping at the interlopers in his fields. The usefulness of weeds is learned usually in a more or less accidental way. It would seem the wise thing for the government and the state agricultural departments to found bureaus for the study of these plants with the aim in view of discovering how they may be turned into dollars.

ANTICIPATION

Just as the angler gets his fishing tackle together weeks before he goes fishing, and the summer vacationist prepares for vacation far ahead of the time of his going away, so does the amateur gardner read the seed catalogues, overhaul his few implements, plan his garden and dream dreams of healthy hours out of doors and of glorious harvests to be while yet the frost is in the ground.

And just as the best part of fishing is in the anticipation and the finest fun of vacation is in thinking of the freedom ahead, so is it that the sweetest rewards of amateur gardening are gleaned before the gadren beds are spaded and each little seed has been gently patted with a trowel.

Some poet has prayed the good God to withhold recompense for his striving, but to give him ever the joy and zest of striving. The poet was possibly an amateur gardener.

Remote Man Had Plenty to Eat

INTERESTING discoveries made by two Scottish archaeologists. Messrs. A. Henderson Bishop and Ludovic Mann, in the tiny islet of Oronsay, which lies off the Scottish coast, are reported to the Society of Antiquities as its meeting in Edinburgh.

By permission of Lord Strathcona, certain shell mounds on the coast of Oronsay were excavated and examined. They date back to a very remote period, when the land in Scotland stood 30 feet lower than it does at the present day.

An immense amount of material in these mounds was sifted and strutinized in the most minute fashion, and great quantities of objects were secured for further examination in the laboratory. The material consisted of work-out implements and weapons of shell, horn, bone and stone.

The Oronsay man, who existed at a remote period, during which the Scottish climate is supposed to have been like that of Greenland today, is proved by the material found to have lived no precarious and miserable life. He had a dietary as lavish and varied perhaps as that of the average Briton of the present day.

His food consisted of nuts and the flesh of various animals and birds. Among them the now extinct great auk, the red deer, wild swine, the seal and the otter. Twenty-four different kinds of mollusc and 12 kinds of fish stocked his larder. He ate crabs and sea urchins, but, strangely enough, he did not devour lobsters. Of the fish on which he lived many could only have been caught in wicker traps submerged in deep water.

Indications were found of posts in the mounds, thus suggesting that he covered himself with some kind of rude timber shelter. For his hunting he must have voyaged to the mainland, and as no traces of canoes have been discovered, it must be assumed that he made his trips in coracles—light frames of wood covered with skins.

SCIENCE IS THE DETECTIVE

Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It has been announced that Dr. Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, has made a discovery which is calculated to make a forger think twice before he attempts to transcribe another man's name to a check or any other document.

It has been always dangerous to take another man's name in vain, especially in altering negotiable paper, and Jim the Penmans are exceedingly rare.

The discovery of Dr. Wood relates to the exposure of any scratch or erasure made upon a document. The paper so changed is photographed under what is known as the "ultra violet ray."

In the practical experiments which have been made the results have been remarkable. The camera reveals what the most adroit handwriting expert fails to find, even with the use of the microscope.

This will be of invaluable service in future trials where the authenticity of signatures are involved, for like doctors, experts always disagree, but somehow or other there is a general theory that the camera makes but few mistakes. Wrinkles are often removed by the artist who retouches, but the original plate reveals the truth, and it has been demonstrated that it will do this in all cases of altered signatures.

Sunday School

A FASHION THAT IS FOLLY

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 22 Is "Faith Destroying Fear."—Luke 12:1-12.

By William T. Ellis.

Looking out of the window, Mrs. Jones sees a neighbor approaching and exclaims: "There comes that tiresome Mrs. Smith. I simply can't endure her."

A moment later, at the door, she says, with effusive smiles: "My dear Mrs. Smith, I'm so glad to see you; and it is so good of you to come."

And that is a picture of what is fundamentally the matter with a large part of the world today. It lacks common, ordinary straightforward sincerity. The wisest of social physicians once put a label on this disease so deadly to souls. He called it "the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." Rottenness in the bones of character, functional disintegration of the soul, palsy of the motor nerves of the will—all this and more is the essential insincerity which the complexity of our social life fosters and which Jesus excoriated in the Pharisees.

"White lies reveal black spots in character. The reason the judgment of mankind condemns a liar is not because of the lie itself, or its particular consequences, but because it denotes fundamental unsoundness. To be insincere is to be wrong clear through to the center of things. A hypocrite is worse than an open and shameless drunkard or gambler; for his offense is not one of appetite or peculiar weakness; it is structural, affecting the stability of the whole life.

What Our Stenographers Think.

The business man's stenographer is, if one but stop to think of it, like a piece of the day of judgment to him. She knows all his artifices and pretenses and double-dealings, if he be not wholly straightforward. Our children, too, see the difference between what we really are or believe, in the frankness of the family circle, and what we pretend in the presence of company.

More important yet, as Jesus pointed out, we are known through and through to God. There are no successful hypocrites in dealing with Him. We may for a time fool a few persons, but not for a minute can we deceive God. What is more, as Jesus said: "There is nothing covered up that shall not be revealed." Hypocrisy is as vain as it is vicious. The whole world one day comes to know the truth about us. Whether that prospect fills us with joy or with dread is a fairly good symptom of the sort of person we are.

When the lid is lifted from our life, as it some day will be, shall we be glad or terrified? The stern utterance of the Master is a powerful sermon upon living in the open sunlight. "Walk in the light," and you will never fear a policeman's tread or a gossip's tongue. A clean life is invulnerable armor. Graft investigations hold no threat for the honest man. Judgment days are the vindication of the righteous. "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy," and you will welcome every ray of sunlight. No truth needs to be more strongly impressed upon youth than this; the dying words of John B. Gough were: "Young man, keep your record clean."

The "Dare-to-Die" Chinese.

What a person fears most tells what he is. Now these old Pharisees were afraid that the public would not think well of them. Had they lived in our day the richest of them would have employed press agents to secure favorable mention for them in the newspapers. They were afraid for their reputations, forgetting that, in the long run, reputation is but an emanation of character.

Some persons are scared of dying. Our artificial day has multiplied this terror. Do you recall how summer cottagers fled from the Atlantic coast when the approach of the Spanish fleet was rumored? Without being cynical it may be said that we are attaching an entirely undue importance to the mere matter of living. We have come to overvalue physical safety and comfort. An inspiration during the Chinese revolution were the "dare-to-die" bands of young men, mostly students who volunteered for extra hazardous service. They rightly perceived that ther own lives were of relative unimportance as compared with the freedom of their nation. This same reckless bravery, which put the assurance of Paradise above all concerns of life or safety, was what led the followers of Mohammed to sweep onward in an irresistible conquest of a large part of the known world.

If we feared God more, we would fear dying less. There is no warrant in the words of Jesus Christ for purchasing "life at the price of loyalty and truth."

Why the Korean Pastor Resigned.

A man from Korea told me this story a few days ago, as we were talking of the so-called "conspiracy trial," of Korean Christians by the Japanese. As is well known, the Japanese tortured the prisoners most cruelly. Wild with the agonies of torture, some of the men said "yes" to anything they were asked. The sentiment of civilization forced Japan to liberate 119 of the Christian men against whom these preposterous charges had been concocted.

Among those freed, after more than a year in prison, was the pastor of the Syen Chun church. He arrived home on Saturday. On Sunday he resigned his pulpit. His explanation was simple: "I lied. I said that which was not so, and I am therefore not fit to be a minister of the gospel." Friends remonstrated that the untruth had been spoken in the agony of unendurable torture. He sturdily maintained his position. "I could have died—though the trouble was that they would not let me really die—but I need not have lied. Jesus died for the truth. Paul would not have lied. I thereby denied my Lord, and I cannot stay in the pulpit." And the resignation was accepted, a thrilling example to the church everywhere. Could there have been a more perfect illustration of the Master's words in this very lesson, about fearing not those who can kill the body: and concerning confession of his name before men? The ringing lines of Charlotte Perkins Stetson can scarcely be quoted too often:

"A man must live." We justify
Low shift and trick to treason high.
But is it so? Pray tell me why
Life at such cost you have to buy?
In what religion were you told
"A man must live?"

"There are times when a man must die.
Imagine, for a battle cry
From soldiers with a sword to hold—
From soldiers, with the flag unrolled—
The coward's whine, this liar's lie,
"A man must live!"

The Sparrow and the Saint.

Some truths are so bed-rocked that they suffice for sage and children. They outlast all philosophies. Like the love of a mother which can never be outgrown, they serve from infancy to the grave. They are always the "truth for the time."

Such was the message of Jesus concerning the care of God: "Are not five sparrows sold for two pence? and not one of them is forgotten in the sight of God. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not: ye are of more value than many sparrows." God's power is only equalled by his love. His majesty is matched by his fatherhood. His loving kindness is made effective by his almightiness. As James C. Wallace sings:

"There is an Eye that never sleeps
Beneath the wing of night;
There is an Ear that never shuts
When sinks the beams of light.

"There is an Arm that never tires
When human strength gives way;
There is a Love that never fails
When earthly loves decay."

The Unpardonable Sin.

In this compact talk to the thronging crowds Jesus uttered a sentence which has troubled thousands of sensitive saints: "Unto him that blasphemeth against the Holy Spirit it shall not be forgiven." Probably this point will create more discussion in the Sunday school classes than all the rest of the lesson. Have I committed the unpardonable sin, cry worried spirits?

Nobody who is worrying about it has committed the unpardonable sin. The very spiritual solicitude itself is proof of life. The spiritually dead, who give no reaction to the concerns of the soul—they are the ones who should be affrighted, if it were possible to interest them at all.

Over in Japan I noticed, especially at the hot sulphur spring of Kusatsu, that the lepers were marked with polka dots, blackened by the sulphur. Faces and legs and arms all showed these strange marks. Inquiry revealed that the doomed ones had burnt themselves with the moksa plant, in an effort to secure sensation. It was the deadness of their flesh that they dreaded. Any sign of life, even pain, would be welcome. So it is with the spiritually dead. They have lost their feel of life. No concern about their present or future state affects them. They are almost dead in soul, even as the lepers gradually become dead in body. To be alert to the state of one's spirit is the first sign of the presence of God's Spirit in the heart.

Keeping the "Sabbath."

London Chronicle.

Sir Archibald Geikie, the recipient of the Order of Merit, once told a story which illustrates one view of keeping the Sabbath in Scotland. Donald was mending a wheelbarrow at the bottom of his garden, and the noise shocked the Sabbath calm of the neighborhood. His wife came out with protestations. "Donal, mon, ye're making an awfu' row. What wull the neebors think?" Donald went on nailing a board on the barrow. "I maun git me barra mendit," he replied. "Oh, but Donal," returned the good wife, "it's vera wrang to work on the Sabbath. Ye ought to use screws."

Japan's Bridge of Ill Omen

Washington Star.

THERE is a bridge in Tokio over which no bride will pass. They call it the Bridge of the Strange Disappearance, and any woman crossing it at the time of marriage will surely be divorced.

A few days ago, however, the spell which overhung the mysterious bridge was officially removed. Shinto priests in procession came to do battle with the forces of darkness. Duly robed and equipped with patent charms they formed themselves into two parties. One recited prayers while the other passed to and fro over the bridge, striking with long staffs at the spirits which they alone were empowered to see. This done, the bridge was pronounced "open" and safe to the most timid bride.

The incident to which the bridge owes its ill-omened reputation dates from the thirteenth century. In the neighborhood, says tradition, lived one Nakano, a wealthy but unpatriotic man, whose constant fear was that his goods would be seized to swell the national war chest. So he buried his treasure in boxes by the river, slew the servant who had assisted him, and cast the body into the dark waters. His sin was visited upon the daughter, who, thrice married, was thrice left a widow. Distracted, the unhappy girl fled from her father's house, but in crossing the bridge she suddenly disappeared, and was never seen again.

THE SMOULDERING FEUD

(From Des Moines Register and Leader.)

Words That Are Used Incorrectly

DECIMATED—We speak of a city or an army being "decimated" when we mean to imply that it has suffered from many fatalities. The term is taken—and taken wrongly—from an old and barbarous custom of punishing mutinous regiments, town defenders, etc., by killing one man out of every ten ("decimus" being the Latin word for "tenth"). Thus, unless we mean that precisely one person in ten was killed, our use of "decimate" is incorrect.

CRIME—Here is a word that is misused as a synonym for "sin." A sin is the violation of a religious law. A crime is merely a violation of the law of one particular country or state. What is a crime in one country (polygamy, for instance), may not be a crime in another. Yet a sin is a sin to all who profess the religion that forbids it.

DEFALCATION—We have come to use this word as a synonym for "default," to express theft. It means nothing of the kind. To defalcate means to lop off or to detract from.

DIRT—This word cannot be correctly used to express anything but filth. A clever writer has defined dirt as "matter out of place." Earth is not matter out of place when it is used to mend a road. Get that same earth on your hands and it at once becomes "matter out of place," and may be correctly defined as "dirt." But it is incorrect to speak of a "dirt road," a "dirt tennis court," etc.

DEMEAN—To demean, correctly, means to behave. Your demeanor is your behavior, whether good or bad. Why make the blunder of using "demean" to imply "humiliate" or "lower?"

EXECUTE—To "execute" means "to carry out or to perform." The law, for example, may be "executed" on a prisoner. But to say that the prisoner is "executed" is a blunder as inexcusable as it is frequent. The sentence is executed. But the man himself is killed, not "executed."

COUPLE—As a synonym for "two" this word is grossly abused. Its correct use is for two objects that are in some manner joined together. To say "I bought a couple of hats" is incorrect, unless the hats were connected one with the other. "I saw a couple of men" is equally bad English—(unless perhaps, the men chanced to be the Siamese Twins).

ICE WATER—Water into which pieces of ice have been dropped is not ice water, but ICED water. Ice water is water formed by the melting of ice. Such water, even if heated to the boiling point, would still be ice water. But it would not be iced water. The same mistake is made in speaking of ice cream. The term should be ICED cream—cream that has been iced or frozen. Ice cream would imply cream that is made from ice.

The Murdocks Young and Old

TIMES have changed," said Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, when she heard that one of the speakers at the National Suffrage convention was to be Victor Murdock, senator from Kansas.

"It was Victor Murdock's father," she explained, "who was one of Susan B. Anthony's greatest enemies. He was the editor of the Wichita Eagle in those days, and never lost a chance to criticise and rebuke Miss Anthony in its pages. No one could have been more violently opposed to the suffrage cause than he, and he made the lives of the early women pioneers miserable.

"Once, when Miss Anthony was speaking in a town in Ohio, she fainted, and the report got to Wichita that she had died. The Wichita Eagle lost no time in sending a reporter to Miss Anthony's sister's house. Now, this Miss Anthony was a calm person, and when the reporter told her the news, she replied that she didn't believe it, but that if he would come back in an hour she would be sure.

"'If she's dead, I want a story unlimited in length,' said the newspaper man, 'but if she isn't, I'll take 500 words.'

"In an hour the report of her death was still considered true, and the reporter got his long story, which was printed in the Eagle. It was a beautiful obituary, and a touching tribute was paid to Miss Anthony by the editor.

"Of course, she wasn't dead at all, but very much alive, so that she read her own flattering obituary in the paper that had never printed anything but abuse of her up to that time. Then she wrote a personal note of thanks to Mr. Murdock for setting forth in such an unexpected way his true opinion of her."

The Italian ministry of education will spend $15,440,000 for new public school buildings in the next four years.

VARIETIES

Japan has 5,000 miles of steam railways.

One swallow will eat at least 6,000 flies a day.

Madagascar has 2,180,000 acres of land under cultivation.

Oil, gas and water pipe are now laid very rapidly by machinery.

The average depth of the sands in the deserts of Africa is from 80 to 90 feet.

The total production of coal in China at present reaches almost 19,000,000 tons a year.

In 1910 there were 215 widows to every 100 widowers in the United States.

England has 80 women plumbers, 221 blacksmiths, 56 carpenters and 14 masons.

More than 100,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles pass over the London bridge daily.

The first bank in America was organized by Robert Morris, in Philadelphia, in 1780.

There are in the United States and Canada about 400 cities with a population of 15,000 or more.

The largest hens' eggs are produced in Manchuria, those weighing one-sixth of a pound being common.

Quails and partridges deserted parts of France when the aeroplane first made its appearance there.

In all the world there are less than three times as many railroads as there are in the United States alone.

Austria has 74,267 miles of highway In 1910 the government expended $5,568,290 on roadway maintenance.

With a population only two-thirds as great as the United States, Germany has 1,000,000 more labor union members.

Spain has more sunshine than any other country in Europe. The yearly average is 3,000 hours. In England it is 1,400.

The longest plant in the world is said to be a species of subtropical seaweed which grows sometimes 600 feet in length.

Moving pictures shown on a slightly concave screen are relieved of some of the distortion that is noticeable on flat screens.

Germany is the greatest beer drinking country in the world. Of 70,000 brewers in the world, 25,000 are found in Germany alone.

Canada cuts about 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood annually, about half of which is exported for manufacture in the United States.

Sheffield cutlery firms have subscribed $55,500 for the purpose of prosecuting for fraudulent use of the word "Sheffield" abroad.

Living up to Hohenzollern tradition, the German crown prince is now a tradesman, having adopted the handicraft of a master turner.

Complete freedom from restraint is the lot of the children who attend the experimental rural school at Winthrop college, Lock Hill, S. C.

Warships of all nations will be permitted to pass through the Panama canal, but cannot linger more than 24 hours at either end in time of war.

The amount of iron ore mined in the United States last year is officially estimated at from 58,000,000 to 60,000,000 long tons, a new high record.

According to the Mexican Year Book, the total capital employed in the Mexican mining industry is $657,000,000. Of this $500,000,000 is said to be American.

Test wells will be driven by the government in several sections of the Philippines to determine whether petroleum exists in profitable quantities.

The annual production of wool in the district of Smyrna is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds, of which about 1,100,000 pounds come to the Smyrna market.

Thirty-seven thousand pounds of laths have recently been shipped from Portland to the Hawaiian islands to be used in the construction of the Pearl Harbor naval station.

A French scientist is experimenting to prevent fogs by floating small quantities of oil on the surface of rivers to check evaporation, to which he contends fogs are due.

An iron monument in the form of a stepped pyramid, surmounted by a globe, 90 feet high, has been erected at Leipsig to symbolize the German iron and steel industry.

The equivalent of one school year for more than four hundred children is lost because of contact with minor contagious diseases, according to figures recently compiled for Pittsburg

Most of the domestic vessels used by the people of India are made of copper or brass, and departure from this usage is rendered difficult from certain ritual observance of cleanliness.

There are more than one thousand concerns in Japan engaged in manufacturing knit shirts, socks, gloves and drawers. Factories employing large capital, labor or modern machinery do not exist.

The government has just sold 43,000 cords of cedar wood for shingles from the Washington national forest. The shingles manufactured from this wood, laid six inches to the weather, would cover 2½ square miles of roof.

The yield of potatoes in Ireland in 1913 was exceptionally good and of satisfactory quality. The average yield was 239 bushels an acre, the highest since 1852, when statistics were first recorded.

The number of persons killed by lightning in the United States during a year averages nearly six hundred, about four thousand cattle are killed and annual damage by lightning is $3,000,000.

The declared value of exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States and its possessions in the first eleven months of last year amounted to $18,401,504, compared with $16,316,708 in the corresponding period of 1912.

The Russian department of agriculture has appropriated the sum of $5,665 for the reorganization of the Moscow Museum of Agriculture, the first institution of its kind in Europe which will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in 1915.

The marine disasters of 1913 amounted to $35,000,000 in British insured ships and cargoes, totally lost, as compared with $26,500,000 in 1912. The figure for the latter year include the Titanic, representing underwriting claims for about $6,250,000.

Extraordinary qualities are possessed by the River Tinto in Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand of its bed, and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months the two join and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

FIRST IN PEACE

Martha Holden.

With Washington's birthday close at hand, let us today give a few moments' loving consideration to the Father of His Country, who remains our most picturesque hero, and one perfectly suited to his time.

George Washington believed that the chief magistrate of a nation representing the sovereignty of the people should be treated with due respect and honor. He rode in a coach drawn by six horses; two footmen rode behind. When he walked about the town his body servant followed him at a respectful distance. People could not run into his house at all hours, but only on Tuesday afternoons from 3 to 4 o'clock.

When Mrs. Washington received she stood upon a dais, or slightly raised platform and curtsied when presented. This ceremony was distasteful to the President and his wife. "I think I am a state prisoner," he wrote to a friend. They submitted to it to uphold the dignity of our new-born nation, in accordance with the customs of older foreign countries where court etiquette had long existed.

Samuel Fraunce, of Fraunce's Tavern, was employed as the President's caterer during the first presidential year, which was spent in New York. One morning in early spring a fine shad graced Washington's breakfast table. Turning to Fraunce, he said: "It is very early in the season for shad. How much did you pay for it?"

"Two dollars," was Sam's prompt reply.

"I can never encourage that extravagance at my table. Take it away. I will not touch it," said Washington, much to the surprise of his steward.

It was at the tavern of this same Fraunce, one of the most historic houses of New York that Washington said farewell to his officers at the close of the Revolutionary war. As has been recorded, Washington entered the long room saying: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

General Knox was first to shake his leader's hand, and after the parting was over Washington left the city on a barge and journeyed home to Mount Vernon.

Six years from that farewell day were to elapse before he became President. Colonel Washington was a successful farmer, and no better tobacco or wheat was raised in Virginia than that grown under his supervision. Washington loved dogs and horses. 'Twas first to the stables with him every morning and then to the kennels.

A young man at once so handsome, so famous as Col. Washington could not but make a notable figure in society.

"I want neither lace nor embroidery," was the order he sent to London. "Plain clothes, with a gold or silver collar are all I desire. My stature is six feet; otherwise rather slender than corpulent."

An agreeable and graphic account is given of Washington the President in the privately published memoirs of Mr. Charles Biddle, a distinguished Philadelphian of that day.

"When he was elected President he lived during the whole of the time that he was in Philadelphia nearly opposite to me. He was a most elegant figure of a man, with so much dignity of manners that no person whatever could take any improper liberties with him. You would seldom see a frown or a smile on his face; his air was serious and reflecting, but I have seen him in the theatre laugh heartily."

It is upon the day of his release from the presidency in 1797 that we have a most revealing glimpse of our dear patriot. An old writer records it in this fashion:

"Adams (the ingoing President) entered in a full suit of fine gray cloth, but every eye was fixed on Washington, who wore a full suit of black velvet, his hair powdered and in a bag, diamond knee buckles and a light sword with gray scabbard. After the inaugural Adams left the room, followed by Jefferson; still people stood motionless till Washington descended from the platform and left the hall to go down the street to the Indian Queen, to pay his respects to the new President. The immense crowd follhim, as one man, in total silence. After he had gone in a smothered sound went up from the multitude like thunder, for he was passing away from them to be seen no more. The door opened, and he stood on the threshold looking at the people. No man ever saw him so deeply moved. The tears rolled down his cheeks; then he bowed, slow and low, and the door closed."

Washington never changed toward his friends through all the long years of public care and engrossing business. An old comrade, who had gone in his rough frontier dress all the way from Kentucky to Philadelphia to see the President, had been told that he would not be welcome in that garb. But the old soldier was not daunted, made his call and returned to tell his friends how the President had recognized him from the window and had hurried to the door to bring him in. "I never was better treated," he said. "I found that he was the 'Old Hoss' still."

At Mount Vernon he was the same with neighbors and with strangers, too, says Woodrow Wilson's George Washington. "A strolling actor, riding Mount Vernon way, stopped to help a man and woman who had been thrown from their chaise, and did not recognize the stalwart horseman who galloped to his assistance till the overturned vehicle had been set up again and they had dusted each the other's coat. Then the stately stranger, saying he had seen him playing in Philadelphia, bade him come to his home and be refreshed.

"Have I the honor of addressing General Washington?" exclaimed the astonished player.

"An odd sort of introduction, Mr. Bernard," smiled the heated soldier, "but I am pleased to find you can play so active a part in private without a prompter."

Three years of quiet he lived to enjoy at Mount Vernon, able to ride his horse till within three days of the end. He was ill but 20 hours, and his last words were: "Doctor, I am dying, and have been dying for a long time, but I am not afraid to die."

Our Correspondents

Old Timer from Florida writes that he has found a twin veteran in Los Angeles, born April 18, 1834. Old Timer keeps his heart young and writes a letter full of gratitude.

J. H., W. Va., was with Grant at Appomattox. He tells of long winter marches without blankets, where he slept on the ground to awake in the morning under a warm covering of snow.

Mrs. Susan Evans, Versailles, Ind., widow of Samuel Evans, Co. G, regiment 123, would like to hear from soldiers' widows, or young people.

Flat Rock writes from the bad lands of the Alleghanies in Virginia that they need a missionary, but not one who will come to carry off one of their pretty girls.

I wish Cherokee Girl would write. —Mrs. E. G., N. Y.

R. P. O., has filled four large scrap books from Blade clippings. "Mazie of W. Va., write again. Your letter of a year ago is in my scrap book."

Starlight Night promises a letter to all of you very soon.

"A Farmer's Wife" says her hobby is flowers. That is a good hobby, because the sight of flowers blooming in a window or in a garden makes happy every one who sees them.—M. H.

J. M. R., N. C., lives near King's mountain, where was fought the battle that marked the turning point in the revolution.

Will Archye L. Fox please send at once the asthma remedies of which he wrote sometime ago, to George S. Cooper, Salem, Oregon.

I am especially proud of The Blade for this reason, it does not uphold or advertise the liquor curse.—Mrs. E. E. R., Pa.

J. A., Ind., says: "I have been in 24 states, and if leaving here would not consider more than four others. Were it not for the long winter this would be among the very best places in the United States."

I get so much help from the Cozy Corner sisters that I am delighted to try to say something for their benefit.—Mrs. E. L. F., Texas.

My hobby is children. I love children better than anything.—Mrs. J. B. M., Tenn.

I like sunshine makers.—E. W., W. Va.

The letters are all so cheerful that they are like a shining sunbeam in the home.—B. E., N. C.

You cannot realize the extent of your influence through the Peace Page. Your wellwisher and one who enjoys the Peace Page.—M. R., Pa.

As about every one tells her hobbies, mine are music, reading and in trying to scatter sunshine. There are so many who seem to be lonely in this beautiful world. Let's each try to drive the clouds away and bring sunshine to one and all.—M. M., N. Y.

THE BLADE BOOK

Plant Trees.

The aesthetic movement needs help. The Peace Page readers can further the cause by planting flowers and trees and protecting bird life. How many of us will spend a few dollars for flower seeds, plants and trees and make some nesting place for the wrens and bluebirds? Now is the time to think of these matters. But do not read this appeal and selfishly say, "Trees, flowers and birds are not interesting. I have no money or time for such matters." If you reason along such lines you are not true to the sentiments of the Peace Page and are not doing your part in the cause of better progress. Even if we are not interested in such work, we should help the cause for the sake of greater good. We need more sentiment; let us cultivate and cherish the beautiful. Remember Whittier's lines: "Give folks their gold and knaves their power; who plants a tree or trains a flower does more than all."

In a few years the forests of the country will be destroyed. Let us grasp the full meaning of the warning—Plant trees.

Why not establish a reforestation plot on the farm for the children? Let it be a nature school for their better progress. An outlay of a few dollars would purchase enough evergreens and deciduous tree seedlings to start the work. Let the children learn in this the lesson of selfless interest for future welfare.

When cherries are ripe let us not set a bad example through destroying useful life. If we see the robins and woodpeckers stealing cherries, let us take a scond thought and leave the old shotgun alone.

The shotgun and deforestation have deprived the rural districts of their greatest charms. We have pitted present worth against nature, science and reason, and the deforested hills, treeless fields and shadeless streams are the sad results of our indiscretion.

We must plant trees, restrict the use of the shotgun and the destructive influence of dogs and cats against bird life.

When we restore nature's balance to farmlife we can expect some satisfactory results in the solution of the rural life problem. This matter is very exigent: it is sincerely hoped that the Peace Page readers will support this proposition. Much depends on individual efforts. Let everyone of us do something to help the movement.—W. E. U., Ohio.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ATTENTION! M. G. R.'S

How interesting were the letters of the past, written by the old-time M. G. R.'s. What has become of them? I am one of that great army—rural school teachers—born and raised on a Michigan farm. If I have induced some old-time writer to return I have realized my wish.—Osceola.

It would surely delight my heart if the old-time M. G. R.'s would write. Some of them have, but not as many as we hope will in the near future.—M. H.

A MONSTROUS TUNNEL

The natural tunnel of this county is a monstrous hole through a hill, made by the water dissolving the limestone. Through the tunnel runs a railway and also a pretty stream. Peace Pagers come around and we'll visit it.

I like the letters from the west and would like to be a cowboy awhile with some of you jolly fellows. I like horseback riding, have ridden about 3,500 miles in the last three years.—Johnny from Va.

SAFE ASSOCIATES

I have spent many happy hours among my books, with the shadowfolk of the great authors' creation for my companions and I realize more and more that such companionship strengthens one to be constant to life's duties. Our associates help to form our character and if we associate with the great and good through the medium of books, we cannot but find their influence uplifting. I have used some of Robert Louis Stephenson's poems in the schoolroom, and they were an unfailing source of pleasure to the children. The Child Alone was their favorite.

That was indeed a cheery letter from An Optimistic Schoolma'am, and I hope she will find the school year a pleasant one.

What has become of the Missouri Schoolma'am, and why doesn't Just Plain Mary visit us again?—Edith from Arkansas.

THE LARGEST VIADUCT

There is a large concrete bridge being built through town by the D. L. & W. R. R. It will be the largest viaduct, when finished, in the world, being all of solid concrete.

The highest place in the bridge will be 285 feet from the creek bed. This bridge is part of an improvement being made on the railroad, the rest of the work consisting of cuts through the mountains, other smaller viaducts and one tunnel about one-half mile in length, the whole "cut-off" being about 35 miles long.

The largest cut on the "cut-off" is 175 feet deep and about 150 feet of that being solid rock, and a distance of about one-quarter of a mile. In digging through this embankment they drill holes 20 feet deep and about 20 feet apart. In each hole they put 250 pounds of dynamite. When blasting they usually discharge 20 or more of these.

I will be 18 the 21st of February. Would like to receive cards or letters from the boys and girls about my age or older.—Isabelle Hayden, Nicholson, Pa.

AN INSPIRING LETTER

My home is in a pretty little village, but there is not the chance for intellectual feasts such as come to larger places. However we have a fairly good chautauqua every summer and a lecture course during the winter months. The public library is small, but, by owning a few good books and exchanging with friends, we can always keep good reading on hand for spare moments. Some books, such as Ben Hur, I read again and again. I have lately read Dawn O'Hara. The girl who could keep laughter on her lips and youth in her heart in spite of adverse circumstances is an inspiration.

I have struggled to do the same thing. It seemed right some years ago to lay aside my own cherished plans to be with loved ones in their feebleness. Now that they are in the better land and I have passed the 30 mark in years, I sometimes have to battle with myself in secret before I can face the world with a smile on my lips and gladness in my heart that I was permitted to sacrifice a little for those who cared for my helpless years. So far I have succeeded, and I intend to go on trying for the sake of others, whose courage is a little low. —Jean.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

George Washington.

He had a rare balance of large powers which justified Lowell's phrase of an "imperial man."

What was it that won and kept a free field for the exercise of these gifts? It was moral quality.

From the first Washington appears not as a man aiming at prominence or power, but rather as one under obligation to serve a cause. Necessity was laid upon him, and he met it willingly.—Henry van Dyke.

HOUSEHOLD

Children when using a pencil moisten it with the mouth. This habit should be broken if possible. The danger of contagion is prevented by labeling the pencil with each owner's name.

This can be done by pasting a strip of paper on the pencil or cutting the initials in the wood.

A tried recipe for a healing salve is sent by T. A. S.: Equal parts of rosin, beeswax and mutton tallow. Melt together and add one teaspoonful of turpentine to three ounces of each of the other ingredients. Cool and let harden.

A mouth wash he also sends: One teacup each of privet leaves and sage leaves; a teaspoon of alum or borax; three teaspoonfuls honey. Boil together, strain and bottle.

Will some one please tell how to take scars off the face caused by measles and chickenpox?—C. P., Pa.

A subscriber wants to know how to make old-fashioned gingerbread; not ginger cakes.

I have been using a home-made fireless cooker for three years. It has saved dollars in fuel, besides being a great labor saver. Mine is just a covered box, padded inside. For packing I fill flour sacks with oat straw or hay, place a heated soapstone in the bottom of the box and heat food to the boiling point; put in, pack it away and go visiting. Put a large newspaper over the dishes to protect the packing. I have discovered a nice way to prepare cocoanut for summer use. Grate on a coarse grater, sprinkle sugar over it and spread on a buttered platter. Set in the warming oven, stir occasionally until dry; put in glass can with rubber. It will keep indefinitely.—Beulah.

If Jane will put black cherry bark in a granite pan and nearly cover it with cold water, bringing it to boil, then steep until it is strong; then strain and make a syrup of loaf or granulated sugar; when nearly cold add a few drops of peppermint, she will have a good cough remedy. Dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day and one just before retiring.—Mrs. G. S., N. Y.

POETS' CORNER

NORA O'NEAL

Oh! I'm lonely tonight, love, without you,
And I sigh for one glance of your eye;
For sure there's a charm, love, about you,
Whenever I know you are nigh.
Like the beam of the star when 'tis smiling,
Is the glance which your eye can't conceal,
And you voice is so sweet and beguiling
That I love you, sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! Don't think that ever I'll doubt you,
My love I will never conceal;
Oh! I'm lonely tonight, love, without you,
My darling, sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! the nightingale sings in the wildwood
As if every note that he knew
Was learned from your sweet voice in childhood,
To remind me, sweet Nora, of you.
But I think, love, so often about you,
And you don't know how happy I feel,
But I'm lonely tonight, love, without you,
My darling, sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! why should I weep tears of sorrow?
Or why to let hope lose its place?
Won't I meet you, my darling, tomorrow,
And smile on your beautiful face?
Will you meet me? O say, will you meet me,
With a kiss at the foot of the line?
And I'll promise whenever you greet me,
That I'll never be lonely again.

HOME, SWEET HOME

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seem to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

Chorus.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
The birds singing gaily, that came at my call,
Give these, with sweet peace of mind, dearer than all.

Farewell, Peaceful cottage! farewell, happy home,
Forever I'm doomed a poor exile to roam;
This poor, aching heart must be laid in the tomb,
Ere it cease to regret the endearments of home.

HOW DO I LOVE THEE

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach when feeling out of sight
For the ends of being and ideal grace.
I love thee to the level of every day's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise;
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints—I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears of all my life! and, if God choose
I shall but love thee after death.

THE OPEN WINDOW

The old house by the lindens
Stood silent in the shade,
And on the graveled pathway
The light and shadow played.

I saw the nursery windows
Wide open to the air,
But the faces of the children,
They were no longer there.

The large Newfoundland house dog
Was standing by the door;
He looked for his little playmates
Who would return no more.

They walked not under the lindens,
They played not in the hall,
But shadows, and silence, and sadness
Were hanging over all.

The birds sing in the branches
With sweet familiar tone;
But the voices of the children
Will be heard in dreams alone!

THE COBBLER

Frank Tiede.

The shoemaker sang, as he hammered away;
"Oh, who is as happy as I am today?
I saved twenty soles where the parson saved one,
And I always heel where the doctor heals none.
I sit on my bench like a judge and I boot
The people who say that my measure don't suit.
I cut all my uppers, I care not for caste,
My very first pleasure each day is my last.
I'm always a-mending while others fall ill,
And when I am thirsty with cobblers I fill;
My goods are all soled before finished and I
Can foot any bill without heaving a sigh;
In fact, I am envied by great and by small,
For of this world's blessings alone I have all."

ROW, ROW

Down by the river a log hut stands,
Where father and mother dwelt;
The old door latch that was worn by their hands,
And the church where in prayer we knelt.
'Tis many, many years since that happy time,
But the river keeps rolling along,
And the birds and the bees and the waving willow trees,
Are singing the same sweet song.

Chorus.

Row, row, row your boats
Gently down the stream,
For all that is past is but gone, you know,
And the future is but a dream.

There stands the tree I used to climb,
The mill with its roaring din;
The old wharf boat, there it used to float,
And the schoolboys used to swim.
The high grass grows o'er the master's grave,
And the river keeps rolling along,
And the old oak mill on its mossy bank
Is singing the same sad song.

Time in its rapid, remorseless flight,
Has furrowed our brows with care,
And left the trace of its withered hand
On our silvery locks of hair.
Time may change and the old log hut
With the season pass away,
But the friendship's truth that we learned in youth
Shall never more decay.

THE DAWNING

Grace Weld Elmer.

The soft, hushed voices of the night
Come thro' my open window,
Gentle murmurings, that herald the coming day.

* * *

A little bird stirs uneasily in its nest,
Darker grows the night—soon the dawn.
A faint streak of light in the east,
The last star shines dimly and another day has dawned.

EACH BY NAME

Margaret E. Sangster.

Never a foolish little lamb astray in the gloaming dim
But the tender Shepherd knoweth its name, and calleth it home to Him.
In the flock and the fold the sheep are His, and He keepeth them close in His care;
And each for itself in the Shepherd's heart has its own peculiar share.

Never moor so wrapped in mist, nor a hill so gray and dun,
But the Shepheard counted His lambkins there, and watcheth them one by one.
Never a day so bleak and chill, nor a night so dark and drear,
But the tireless love of the Shepherd waits for the sheep that are passing dear.

Never a weary, wayworn sheep in the great world-flock today,
But may hear the call of the Shepherd's voice, may follow him and obey.
The Shepherd hath ransomed the great world-flock. He has bought it for His own;
And He loveth and guardeth it, one by one, as were each in the world alone.

THE DEPENDABLE BOY

The boy who is bright and witty,
The boy who longs for fame,
The brilliant boy, his teacher's joy,
And the boy who leads each game—
Right cordially I greet them
And wish them every joy,
He may plan great things to do;
He may have all gifts and graces,
But naught can make such joy
And pride in me as to know that he
Is a stanch, dependable boy.

JUST AS THE SUN WENT DOWN

After the din of the battle's roar,
Just at the close of day,
Wounded and bleeding upon the field,
Two dying soldiers lay.
One held a ringlet of thin gray hair,
One had a lock of brown,
Bidding each other a last farewell,
Just as the sun went down.

Chorus.

One thought of mother at home alone,
Feeble and old and gray,
One of his sweetheart he left in town,
Happy and young and gay.
One kissed a ringlet of thin gray hair,
One kissed a lock of brown,
Bidding a farewell to the stars and stripes
Just as the sun went down.

One knew the joy of a mother's heart,
One of a sweetheart fair,
Thinking of home they lay side by side,
Breathing a farewell prayer.
One for his mother, so old and gray,
One for his love in town,
They closed their eyes to the earth and skies,
Just as the sun went down.

POEMS WANTED

The McKinley Campaign Song. It begins, "Bring the good old ballot boys, We'll have another round."—Henry H. Allen, Otsego, Mich.

The Convicts, Christmas Eve, A Voice from the Poorhouse are three long poems asked for by Mrs. W. B. Leslie, Sandy Lake, Pa.

Please send Barbara Allen to Clinton Powers, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico.

Jump in the Wagon and We'll All Take a Ride.

Days of My Youth Are Gliding Away.

When the Day of Reckoning Comes.

God's Acre.

Resignation.

Carry Me Back to Old Virginia.

I Ask My Love to Take a Walk.

Along the Banks of the Old P. D.

The Knight.

Silver Bells.

King Jesus Is Our Captain.

In the Golden Afterwhile.

The Pessimistic Firefly.

Laughing Water.

Iola.

Cheyenne.

Poor Mourning Souls.

Rosemary.

Wear a White Rose When You Sing.

Silver Threads Among the Gold.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

You make what you save and not what you earn. Twenty-five dollars per month on the farm is better wages than a $50 job in a city. Because the former is almost all clear money, while the latter must pay board, laundry bills, car fare, etc., besides temptations for many other expenditures. Besides $50 jobs are not handed out for the asking. The men in the city who hold well paid positions are usually men who have spent much time and money preparing for it. With the same amount of preparation a farm boy can equip himself for an independent scientific farmer. You must remember that it takes work and lots of it, anywhere, at anything to succeed. I was not born with a "silver spoon" in my mouth, and I don't think a farm boy should be. I am 22, and have made all of my expenses so far and will continue to do so.—"Tom Sawyer," of Indiana.

DRY FARMING

The principal occupation in the northern part of Montana is dry farming. That is very different from eastern farming. The virgin soil is very hard to break, but when broken it is easily handled. The land is generally broken by steam or gas tractors at $4 per acre, although four head of horses will handle a 14-inch breaker-plow in the sandy soil. The summers are warm and bright. The winters cold with lots of snow. The mercury goes to 40 degrees below zero for a short time only. There are no trees as far as the eye can see, but in the summer a breeze blows continually, which relieves the summer heat. Water is a question here; most of the settlers have reservoirs, but a great many of these go dry in August. Then water is drawn from the creeks until the fall rains come. I have to draw water five miles; some job, if you have much stock. There are a few deep wells, but they are not very flush. I would advise anybody with a family coming west to have $1,000 after arrival to hold up on, if a farmer, as this land will not yield after breaking until it has slackened and been sweetened by the sun.—W. B. H., Mont.

THE LILY OF THE FIELD

I was interested in "Kentucky Hyacinth's" fine collection of Indian relics. I have nothing of the sort, except some wampum, but I have other relics. One is a small pair of scales, formerly owned by my great grandfather, who died in 1789. He was the first naval commander sent out by the provincial congress of Massachusetts at the time of the revolutionary war. I have a book nearly 200 years old, and old coins 143 and 107 years old. Also reminders of the civil war in the shape of a Lincoln badge and a "shin plaster," the latter a sample of the small currency in circulation at that time. Perhaps some of you have the impression, as I did, that the "lily of the field," mentioned in the Bible, is white. I have a pressed one from Jerusalem, which is red.—"Em."

THE ESSENTIALS

I have resided in and near large cities all my life, consequently have little actual practical knowledge of farming. Think it would greatly interest all of your readers residing in middle, west and eastern states to hear from successful farmers in the far west, or sunshine and irrigation states, for instance, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Personally, I would like to hear of successful plans of small farming. We would be interested to hear from those who have thoroughly tested the various theories of government and experiment stations, as to how far it is wise to follow the so-called scientific methods.

I believe there are three great essentials to success in any line. Firstly, temperamental adaptability; secondly, efficiency; thirdly, contentment. —Illini.

FOR LIBRARIES

The man who reads is daily educating himself. A community of readers is a progressive neighborhood, with up-to-date school buildings, equipped with books. Even if a home cannot have books, the community can. Some have books and establish a library center. Library service is absolutely essential to the country people, and there should be country libraries. We need them as much as cities need public libraries.—Clyde P.

Here is a young man alive to one of the greatest needs of the farm dweller today. How are we to help bring books to those who cannot buy them, but whose lonely hours would be brightened and improved by their use? Let us hear from readers who enjoy library privileges and from those who would like to.—Martha Holden.

Mrs. Hattie Rasmussen, Evarts, Alberta, Canada, is away from all her people, and even if she is a bride, she gets lonely.

MUSIC LESSONS FOR ALL

In Your Own Home Free

A wonderful offer to every lover of music, whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number if you desire) for Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, Mandolin or 'Cello given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You get one or two lessons weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Hundreds of pupils write, "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home than in three terms with private teachers." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my eleven-year-old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

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Fine Dress Waist of Shadow Lace Over Net

This stupendous bargain alone will cause thousands to wonder how we can make such offers. And our big Fashion Book contains hundreds more just as remarkable. Write for it now. Every page crammed with the most wonderful offers you will hear about this season. Don't wait. Send your name how.

For only $1 one of the newest and prettiest waists this season has ever been equalled by any house. Pretty new drop shoulder waist made of good quality shadow lace over a net foundation. The neck is finished in the new Medici fashion with knife plaited frill which is continued down the front of waist. The new vestee effect is formed by double frills of net. Fastens in front with five washable crocheted buttons. A neat veining joins front and back at the shoulder. Full length sleeve is trimmed in drop shoulder fashion and a neat veining joins the net sleeve to the waist. Cuff is trimmed with knife plaited frill. A novel feature is the lingerie ribbon band drawn around the waist and attached to the net foundation. Send for this waist. If you don't think it is worth $1.50 send it back and we will return your money. Sizes 32 to 44 inch bust measure. Color, white only, with blue lingerie ribbon band. Order by No. 2218AB. Price $1.00 sure to state size. Postage prepaid. Our special price.

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8172 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

How to Make Better Cough Syrup than You Can Buy

A Family Supply, Saving $2 and Fully Guaranteed.

A full pint of cough syrup—as much as you could buy for $2.50—can easily be made at home. You will find nothing that takes hold of the ordinary cough more quickly, usually conquering it inside of 24 hours. Excellent, too, for spasmodic croup, whooping cough, bronchial thma and bronchitis.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This is just laxative enough to help relieve a cough. Also stimulates the appetite, which is usually upset by a cough. The taste is pleasant.

The effect of pine and sugar syrup on the inflamed membranes is well known. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup remedy has often been imitated, but the old successful mixture has never been equaled. It is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WOMAN WOULD NOT GIVE UP

Though Sick and Suffering; At Last Found Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Richmond, Pa. — "When I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a dreadfully rundown state of health, had internal troubles, and was so extremely nervous and prostrated that if I had given in to my feelings I would have been in bed. As it was I had hardly strength at times to be on my feet and what I did do was by a great effort. I could not sleep at night and of course felt very bad in the morning, and had a steady headache.

"After taking the second bottle I noticed that the headache was not so bad, I rested better, and my nerves were stronger. I continued its use until it made a new woman of me, and now I can hardly realize that I am able to do so much as I do. Whenever I know any woman in need of a good medicine I highly praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." — Mrs. FRANK CLARK, 3146 N. Tulip St., Richmond, Pa.

Women Have Been Telling Women

for forty years how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored their health when suffering with female ills. This accounts for the enormous demand for it from coast to coast. If you are troubled with any ailment peculiar to women why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? It will pay you to do so. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Value 69c

One of the most attractive volio waists we have ever offered and away below its real value. A new French fashion. The vestee and French drop shoulder armhole are the two distinguishing style features. Armhole seam extends from the neck entirely around the back in semi-circle forming yoke effect; this seam is finished with an overlapping tuck. The very becoming and stylish low neck is outlined by a very fine quality net ruching extending entirely down front of waist at either side. The front visible fastening is effected by numerous ball pearl buttons. The drop shoulder sleeve is set in by an overlapping narrow tuck and is finished in turnback cuff effect with a dainty net ruching to harmonize. Sizes 32 to 44 inch bust measure. White only. **Be sure to state size.** 45c
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and startling offers in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. We offer 10,000 bargains—everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. SEND SURE TODAY. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

W. & H. WALKER
3162 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEEP FURROWS

Making the same mistake twice is a mighty bad habit.

Complaining about hard times does no good and may make your voice husky.

There are said to be opportunities enough to go around. Some people get more than their share by grabbing those you let go by.

It is strange that the names of the best advice givers at the grocery store rarely appear on the tax roll.

Although work is generally regarded as the greatest tonic for all human ills, still there are a lot of folks who prefer to put their trust in mental healing.

When you have failed to raise any crops to sell, it is pretty hard to exult over the high prices which your neighbor received for the good crops which he did raise.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. E. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

3-Grain Tablet Makes Flesh.

Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves, should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypo-nuclane tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for home use. Red lips, pink cheeks, and 10 to 30 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from several months' usage. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

FAT is Danger

SHOWING REDUCTION OF 98 POUNDS.

Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge writes: *"My figure and appearance wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs."* 1000 other testimonials, men & women, will be given you; investigate for yourself. Let me send you my PROOF TREATMENT if you wish to reduce 5 to 7 pounds weekly, improve health and add years to life. I will also send **free BOOK of VALUABLE ADVICE—Costs absolutely nothing.** Write to-day, I will send all **FREE**, sealed, postpaid. Address: **DR. BRADFORD,** 811 Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d St., New York. (*Licensed physician by the State of New York.*)

FREE

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—*"The Tobacco Problem"*—then use your own judgement. Address, THE DEWEY CO., Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

Question Bureau

CHIEF JUSTICES

Please give the names of all the chief justices of the United States supreme court and the present associate justices.—G. H. A., Bird's Run, Ohio.

Chief justice is the title of the presiding justice of the supreme court of the United States, and of the presiding justice of the several state supreme courts. The following is the list of the persons appointed as chief justice of the supreme court of the United States from its establishment, some of whom, however, never served: John Jay, of New York, appointed by Washington, September 26, 1789; resigned 1791. John Rutledge, of South Carolina, appointed by Washington, July 1, 1795; rejected by the senate December 25, 1795. William Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed by Washington, January 26, 1796; declined promotion from his associate justiceship. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, appointed by Washington, March 4, 1796; resigned in 1800. John Jay, of New York, appointed by John Adams, declined. John Marshall, of Virginia, appointed by John Adams; died July 6, 1835. Roger Brooke Taney, of Maryland, appointed by Jackson, March 15, 1836; died October 12, 1864. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, appointed by Lincoln, December 6, 1864; died May, 1873. George H. Williams, of Oregon, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, appointed by Grant, 1873; resected. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, appointed by Grant, January 21, 1874; died March 23, 1888. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, appointed by Cleveland, July 20, 1888; died July 4, 1910. Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana, appointed by Taft, December, 1910.

The associate justices are Joseph McKenna, of California, appointed in 1898; Oliver W. Holmes, of Massachusetts, appointed in 1902; William R. Day, of Ohio, appointed in 1903; Horace Lurton, of Tennessee, appointed in 1909; Joseph B. Lamar, of Georgia; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming; Charles Hughes, of New York, all appointed in 1910. Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, was appointed in 1912 to succeed former Justice Harlan.

DIVORCE LAWS

Please tell the period of time one is required to reside in each state of the Union before he can obtain a divorce.—T. E. P., Hanover, N. D.

Before obtaining a divorce one must reside in the state in which they apply for a divorce a certain number of years. The lengths of residence in each state are as follows. Alabama, three years; Alaska, three years; Arizona, one year; Arkansas, one year; California, one year; Colorado, one year; Connecticut, three years; Delaware, two years; District of Columbia, three years; Florida, two years; Georgia, one year; Idaho, six months; Illinois, one year, not required for offense within the state; Indiana, two years; Iowa, one year; Kansas, one year; Louisiana, none; Maine, one year; Kentucky, one year; Maryland, two years; Massachusetts, three to five years; Michigan, one year; Minnesota, one year; Mississippi, one year; Missouri, one year; Montana, one year; Nebraska, one year; two years for causes arising outside of state; Nevada, one year; New Hampshire, one year; New Jersey, two years; New Mexico, one year; New York, actual residence; North Carolina; two years; North Dakota, one year; Ohio, one year; Oklahoma, one year; Oregon, one year; Pennsylvania, one year; Rhode Island, two years; South Carolina, no divorces granted; South Dakota, one year; Tennessee, two years; Texas, six months; Utah, one year; Vermont, one year; Virginia, one year; Washington, one year; West Virginia, one year; Wisconsin, one year, and Wyoming, one year.

ROGER CONANT

Will you kindly give a biography of Roger Conant?—P. S. T., N. Williston, Vt.

Roger Conant, the pioneer, was born in Budleigh, Devonshire county, England, in April, 1591. He arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623, and two years later removed to Nantasket. He removed to Cape Ann shortly afterward, where he organized the first Puritan church. He was the overseer or agent of a small colony of settlers that came over from Dorchester, England. The experiment was not a success; most of the people were sent back to England, and Conant, Rev. John White and some of their associates went to Naumkeag, in 1626, where, it is said, he erected the first house. They were encouraged by the new location to send for more colonists and cattle, and on March 4, 1628, a patent was secured from the New England company, granting to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcote, John Humphrey, John Endicott and Simon Whitcomb a tract of land from three miles north of the Merrimack to three miles south of the Charles river. In May, 1632, Conant was chosen one of a committee to confer on the subject of raising a general stock for purposes of trade, and in 1636 he was appointed to examine and mark all the Salem canoes. He was a representative in the first court held in 1634, and was appointed justice of the quarterly court in what afterward became Essex county. The name of the settlement was changed to Salem in 1637. Conant died at Beverly, Massachusetts, November 19, 1679.

SHAPE OF THE EARTH

I would like to have printed in the Question Bureau some proof that the earth is round.—S. J. L., Carter, Tenn.

The earth is a globe, in shape like an orange; that is, a little flattened at the poles. The diameter from pole to pole is about 26 miles less than the diameter through the center at the equator.

The proofs of this form are many. One is, that it can be sailed around, which could not happen were it any other shape. A second is that on a wide body of water the tops of a vessel's masts are first seen at a distance, her hull being hidden by the "bulge" of the water between her and the eye. A third proof is that time is not the same as we go around the world. Every 15 degrees we go east or west, the time is different by an hour as measured by the sun dial. If the earth were flat the time would be the same at every point. A fourth proof is by actual measurement. A fifth proof is, in digging canals or ditches for water, allowance has to be made for the curvature of the earth, or the water will not flow through them. There are many other proofs, but they require a considerable amount of scientific education to be understood. There is no fact better established than the fact that the earth is a globe.

COPYRIGHT LAW

Kindly explain how a copyright may be secured.—A. M., St. Cloud, Fla.

The copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:"

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of works of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the works with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.. (year date of publication) by ..... (name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the register of copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the type setting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by this office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an ad interim copyright for 30 days may be secured by depositing in the copyright office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited during the ad interim term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registratin, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the copyright office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment or copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over 300 words in length; if more than 300 and less than 1,000 words in length, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money orders payable to the register of copyrights.

The original term of copyright runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if not living, or next to kin if none of the above are living, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years, making 56 years in all.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the copyright office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchased or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular legation is prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

HONEYDEW

Please give a description of honeydew.—S. H., Henry, N. C.

Honeydew is the sweet secretion of certain plants and insects. Some trees in warm climates yield from their leaves in very warm moist weather a saccharine liquid which may fall in drops, or many form a sticky film over each leaf. This exudation, dried, is one form of manna.

Certain minute insects, as plant lice, leaf hoppers and related bugs, yield a sweetish secretion, sometimes so copiously as to bedew a whole tree, and even fall in drops, giving the phenomena called weeping trees. The usual cause in this case is the presence of the tree hopper. Honeydew in both cases attracts large numbers of insects, who feed upon it or upon the lesser insects gathered for the feast; and these in turn attract larger predatory animals, as birds and lizards. Dust sticks to it, closing the pores of the leaves and thus injuring the tree, and it also forms a culture ground for the spores of smut and other fungii.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE

Will you please give a biography of Sir William Wallace?—J. D., Hubbard, Ohio.

Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot and hero, was born about 1272, and died in London, August 24, 1305. Owing to the want of contemporary Scottish records the real facts regarding his life and achievements remain in obscurity, many incidents resting solely on the authority of Blind Harry, who wrote about 200 years later, and cannot be regarded as a serious historian. Wallace is represented for some years as having been engaged in a partisan war against the English, before what is represented by Blind Harry as the turning point in his career, the burning of the town of Lanark and the murder of Hezelrig, the sheriff. Soon after he attacked Ormsby, the justiciar, while holding a court of justice at Scone, and Bek, bishop of Durham, at Glasgow, whom he put to flight. Sir Henry Percy and Sir Henry Clifford were sent to suppress the Scottish rising. Wallace took most of the northern fortresses, and was besieging the castle of Dundee, when he heard that the enemy was advancing on Stirling. He took up a position encompassed by a loop of the forth in front of the Abbey Craig. Surrey determined to attack him, and the English crossed the Forth on a narrow bridge from early morn till near noon while the Scots were drawn up as spectators of their passage on the hill. When Wallace deemed the enemy sufficiently divided he attacked those who had crossed with his whole force, sending at the same time a detachment to secure and hold the head of the bridge. The victory was complete. After this Wallace appears with the title of guardian of the kingdom, which was temporarily cleared of the English, and is found conducting a series of raids into England. In 1298 Edward entered Scotland with an army of 7,000 men at arms and 80,000 footmen. Wallace retired before him but was at length overtaken at Falkirk in a position where he was compelled to fight. He drew up his army on an inclined plain with his horsemen, about 1,000, in the rear. The footmen were arranged in circles, the bowmen in the center, and the spearmen in the front rank kneeling. In this order they resisted, for a time the attacks of the English, but were finally routed. After this Wallace disappears for a time from the scene. The council or regency which succeeded him, carried on the war for some time with spirit, but in 1304 they and their followers were admitted to King Edward's peace. Wallace was excepted by name. He was then in the country and every effort was made to effect his capture. He was finally found and conveyed to London, put on trial at Westminster and was executed for treason and rebellion.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND

Kindly give some information concerning the Carnegie Hero Fund.—W. J. A., Mason, Mich.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in efforts to save their fellowmen, or for the heroes themselves if only injured. Provisions were also made for the awarding of medals to those who did heroic acts. The endowment was placed in hands of a commission of 21 persons, all residents of Pittsburg, Pa. Charles L. Taylor is president and F. M. Kilmot secretary and manager of the fund. Mr. Carnegie outlined the scheme for the fund in a letter to the commission. It was as follows: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to have human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged by its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the colony of Newfoundland and the waters thereof, and such must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904. Address all communications to the secretary, Oliver building, Pittsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. F. S., Hannibal, Ohio—A biography of Benedict Arnold was published December 25, 1913.

J. S., New Metamoras, Ohio—The Panama canal is controlled by the United States government.

J. A. G., Fremont, Ohio—A description of the battle of Waterloo was published in the Bureau January 1, 1914.

E. P., Granville Summit, Pa.—Robert T. Lincoln is still practicing law in Chicago.

J. W. W., Jonesboro, Tenn.—The antlers of a bull moose do not hinder him from swimming.

A FINE Deafness Treatment FREE

Do you realize the terrible fate which is staring you in the face? Do you know what total Deafness means? It means a living death. Shut out from all human intercourse — the worlds of business and pleasure, life becomes a fearful blank.

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All I ask is that you will act Now. Don't hesitate or it may be too late to help you. My success has been great, and applicants for treatment are many, so that I can only make this offer a very short time. Remember this treatment for Deafness is given to you without any charge whatever. It is absolutely free. Send off Now, in this mail, a post card or letter request with your name and address upon it, and I will send you free treatment for Deafness.

Deafness Specialist Sproule,
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 9.

SENATE — Consideration of the suffrage constitutional amendment went over. The immigration committee continued work on the Burnett immigration bill. The fortifications appropriation bill was passed. Senate committee amendments increasing allowances for guns and powder being approved. During long executive session charges against J. E. Swindlehurst, nominated to be postmaster at Livingston, Mont., were under discussion without a conclusion being reached.

HOUSE—The conference report on the bill creating an additional judgeship to the eastern district of Pennsylvania was accepted. Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, was selected to make the annual Lincoln memorial speech Thursday. Consideration of the Shackelford bill appropriating $25,000,000 for federal aid to states in road construction was resumed. Gov. Glynn and other New York officials asked the foreign affairs committee to permit New York to regulate the diversion of Niagara river water for power purposes. The interstate commerce and judiciary committees continued hearings on proposed anti-trust legislation. Representative Baker, of California, announced his intention to push his Asiatic exclusion bill. The committee on election of President, vice president, and representatives in congress conferred with Secretary Bryan and Solicitor Folk with reference to a presidential primary bill. Cyrus E. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher, was before the postoffice committee, and opposed a proposal to increase second-class postal rates.

Tuesday, February 10.

SENATE — Immigration committee has postponed consideration of the Burnett bill for a time. A movement is spreading for postponement until next session. The female suffrage constitutional amendment was again laid aside. Senator Shafroth protested before the mining committee against "railroading" the radium bill through that committee. Expenditures by senators of public funds for telegraph tolls was discussed for more than an hour, charges of extravagance being made. A bill was passed making it a felony for any person to impersonate a member of congress or officer of the United States government. The bill for the temporary election of senators was discussed, without final action. Senator root introduced a bill to put into force regulations agreed upon by the joint fisheries commission for the boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

HOUSE—The Shackleford bill, to appropriate $25,000,000 for federal co-operation with the states in road building, was passed. The judiciary and interstate commerce committee continued anti-trust legislation hearings. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and an agreement was reached for eight hours or general debate. The postoffice committee heard arguments against increasing second class mail rates. Protests were made to Chairman Burnett, of the immigration committee, against Hindu exclusion legislation. The public lands committee agreed to begin next Tuesday hearings on the administration Alaskan coal lands leasing bill. Rural credits legislation was considered by the banking and currency sub-committee. Representative Murray, of Oklahoma, spoke on the high expense of management of the Indians.

Wednesday, February 11.

SENATE—The bill was passed to provide temporary law governing nomination and election of United States senators The immigration committee continued its consideration of the Burnett immigration bill. Horace White, of New York, and others testified before the banking committee on the Owen stock exchange regulation bill. The $25,000,000 good roads bill was received in the senate and referred to committee. In executive session a number of diplomatic appointments and a long list of postmasters were confirmed.

HOUSE—The Alaska railroad bill was discussed throughout the day, and probably will be voted upon next Wednesday, when it comes up again on the calendar. Herbert Knox Smith and other Progressive party leaders testified before committees on trust bills. Representative Hulings, of Pennsylvania, warned the banking committee to beware of political pitfalls in the rural credits bill. Secretary Bryan, before the foreign affairs committee, emphatically indorsed expenditure for peace celebrations.

Thursday, February 12.

SENATE—John G. Milburn testified on the bill to regulate stock exchanges before the banking committee. Passed Senator Smoot's bill to open withdrawn Alaska coal lands to homestead entry, reserving title to the coal to the government. Immigration committee decided on a speedy report on the Burnett immigration bill.

HOUSE—Set time aside for Lincoln day memorial speeches. Democrats of the immigration committee prevented consideration of Asiatic exclusion bills. Rural credits hearings arranged for next week by a subcommittee. Representative Russell, Missouri, read from the speaker's rostrum Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and Representative Fess, of Ohio, delivered an oration on Lincoln. District of Columbia legislation considered. Representative Cantor of New York introduced bill for $607,408 to enlarge New York assay office.

Friday, February 13.

SENATE—Mines committee heard witnesses on Senator Walsh's radium bill. Smoot bill for codification of mining laws amended to include oil and mineral land laws. Immigration committee continued work on the Burnett bill.

HOUSE—President VanHise of the University of Washington testified on the trade commission bill. Immigration committee heard arguments for exclusion of Hindus.

Saturday, February 14.

SENATE—Continued discussion of a resolution to compel the Louisville & Nashville railroad to furnish certain information to the interstate commerce commission. Adjourned at the news of the death of Senator Bacon until noon Monday.

HOUSE—Debated the Indian appropriation bill. Naval committee considered appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of a government armor plant. Adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Senator Bacon until noon Monday.

Rapeseed is termed by the Chinese trade "cabbage seed," while Chinese farmers style it "cabbage oil seed." As grown in Loongwah district, near Shanghai, it yields 200 catties (equal to 1,600 pounds) an acre where the soil is favorable.

Winter Spraying for the San Jose Scale

I find that lime and sulphur without salt is the best and safest application for San Jose scale. It is also a general fungicide and the one best remedy for peach-leaf curl. Spraying can be done any time during the winter if the weather permits.

Appearance of a 3-year-old peach tree badly injured by San Jose scale.

If much magnesia is present in the lime, boil longer than for lime—until a dirty green predominates. Try boiling one batch a long time and see whether the green color can be obtained.

If a green color can be obtained once it must every time in order to have good results from such lime. It is well to spray with a pressure of nearly 100 pounds for the best and most rapid work.

For small trees a calm day and one or two nozzles with a careful man back of them can finish the job with one application.

Medium sized trees will require two applications—one with a breeze from one point of the compass, the other a directly opposite breeze.

For the large and very large trees select windy days and a dozen or more nozzles. The strong wind will carry the hot spray up and through the trees, covering every twig, branch and limb from the top to the ground on at least two-thirds of their circumference. Work with an opposite wind when less will be required to finish the job.

Use extension whether spraying large or small trees and keep them turned always from the men and team that the spray will not blow upon them. Rods of different lengths and a good supply of nozzles should be at hand. Have stopcocks in the rods.

Old blankets for the horses, especially on the cold days, and old overcoats for the men will rob the job of some of its real unpleasant features. —M. K.

PLANNING THE GARDEN

With the approach of spring those persons who are expecting to grow a garden can well afford to spend some time in planning it, says R. B. Cruickshank of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. Almost every farm has a garden, and it is profitable to make it go as far as possible in supplying the needs of the table by growing a variety of vegetables. The gardener should draw a plan of his garden, outlining the season's planting. Consideration should be given the kinds of vegetables, the season of planting, the length of time required for their maturity and the amounts of each. Vegetables which will be planted about the same time may be placed in the same or adjacent rows. Those which require the same sort of culture and have about the same length of growing season should also be placed together. For the grower who wishes to produce the greatest amount on a given area, companion and succession cropping may be practiced. By knowing the nature of the various vegetables, the grower can get two or three crops for the same space, either at the same time or following each other. In the first case, two are selected, one of which will mature and be removed before the other needs the space in the second an early crop is harvested in time to grow a late one. Garden planning, if done intelligently, will mean economy of time, labor and money in the carrying out of the actual work in the spring and summer.

Ammonia bombs are being used in some of the national forests in this country to extinguish forest fires, especially in connection with brush fires, where the fire fighters can not get near enough to the burning area to beat out the flames. It is said that each well exploded bomb will extinguish fire in a circle of about five yards in diameter.

New Rays of Light

One of the most wonderful electrical appliances is the X-ray which may be used both in the treatment of various diseases and in the diagnosis of many obscure conditions. With its aid the interior of the human body is no longer the sealed book it has been heretofore. Abnormal states of the bones, gall stones, stone in the bladder or in the kidneys, are shown plainly by what are known as X-ray photographs. Internal tumors, and the enlargement of the deep-seated organs, are also discovered by this means and in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the lungs this agent has proven a most valuable aid. When applied to some of the less fatal chronic ailments of germ origin it has proven very effective as a curative agent.

Another interesting proceeding is the violet-ray treatment produced by concentrating the violet or chemical rays from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, also from those obscure exhausting pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment and usually with a little persistence in the use of this aid, comfortable health or perfect recovery is obtained.

The incandescent light bath, consisting of a cabinet in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric light globes, has produced really wonderful results in diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, anaemia, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated.

Those who have been patients at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., highly commend this wonderfully equipped Sanitarium, where the above mentioned electric machines, high-frequency current, and other most modern and up-to-date apparatus are used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of the chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a large factor in the cures affected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

In erecting the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. R. V. Pierce's idea was to make it a genuine home, not a hospital. Such cases as rupture, hydrocele and varicocele are usually cured in ten days, and the patient is able to return home. The terms are moderate and the rates at the Invalids' Hotel comparatively low. In the examination and treatment of patients the practice is divided into specialties. Each member of the Faculty, although educated to practice in all departments of medicine and surgery, is here assigned to a special department only, to which he devotes his entire time, study and attention. Not only is superior skill thus attained, but also rapidity and accuracy in the diagnosis of disease.

Specialists connected with this Institute at Buffalo, are enabled to accurately determine the nature of many chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining their patients. This method of treating patients at a distance, by mail, has been so successful that there is scarcely a city or a village in the United States that is not represented by one or more cases upon the records of practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. Such rare cases as cannot be treated in this way, which require surgical operations or careful after-treatment, or electrical therapeutics, receive the services of the most skillful specialists at the Institution.

In medicine there has been rapid progress during recent years, Dr. Pierce has kept up with the times by continually improving his laboratory by skilled chemists, and exercising care that the ingredients entering into his well-known medicines Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery" are extracted from the best variety of native medicinal roots. These are gathered with great care and at the proper season of the year, so that their medicinal properties may be most reliable.

These extracts are then made soluble in pure triple refined glycerine and bottled in a hygienic and scientific manner. Thus the World's Dispensary as established by Dr. Pierce is supplied with every known apparatus and means of cure, for its aim is to avoid surgical operations whenever possible.

Great care is exercised not to over encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.

Many thousands are annually treated both through correspondence and at this Institute. Every one consulting by letter or in person receives the most careful and considerate attention. All communications are treated as strictly confidential.

No charge whatever is made for consultation.

Write the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, at Buffalo, N. Y.

DROPSY Short breath, swelling, relieved in a day or two, and entirely removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for Free Treatment and Book.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

The Germans will mount 40,000-candle power searchlights on some of their airships to illuminate the enemy's camp.

Students of Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., learn to work concrete as a regular part of their course in agriculture.

A Beautiful Complexion

May Be Obtained By the Use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, the Greatest of All Blood Purifiers.

No need for anyone to go about any longer with a face covered with pimples, blotches, eruptions, blackheads and liver-spots. These are all due to impurities in the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly and the blemishes will disappear.

"Stuart's Calcium Wafers will give you an excellent skin color and remove all face eruptions."

That's what Stuart's Calcium Wafers are intended to accomplish and do accomplish. Their principal ingredient is Calcium Sulphide, the quickest and most thorough blood cleanser known.

These wonderful little wafers get right into the blood, and destroy eruptive substances present in it. In some cases a few days are sufficient to make a marked improvement. And when the blood is pure the whole system is a hundred per cent better.

Go to any drug store and get a 50 cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Get them today.

Don't fret any longer about those blackheads, pimples, boils, tetter, eczema spots or skin eruptions; they all go and "go quick" if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

This $3 Razor Sharpener Offered to Readers of The Weekly Blade for . . . 98c

The Never-Fail is guaranteed to put a velvet edge on any kind of razor made—both "old style" or "safety"—no honing, no stropping. Will give effective service the rest of your life. 600,000 of these sharpeners have been sold for $3 each. Blade readers, and only Blade readers, can get it for 98 cents, postpaid by us.

Cut out the coupon below and send it to the Weekly Blade Premium Dept., with your 98 cents in stamps or money order.

COUPON
For Weekly Blade Readers.

This Coupon and 98 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one $3.00 Never-Fail Razor Sharpener, sent postage prepaid.

CATARRH
Is Curable
Thousands Say So!
There Is One Right Way!
I WANT TO TELL YOU HOW FREE!

No Ointment, Grease, Spray, Lotion, Salve, Things to Smoke or Burn and then Inhale — No Electricity, Massage, Vibration or Instrument!

Heals Day and Night!

Don't let anybody tell you that catarrh is incurable. What has been done, can be done again. Thousands say they were cured. You can be free, well and happy. Never mind what you tried or how many times you have been disappointed. Never mind how many wrong ways there are. You can find the one, RIGHT WAY—in your own home, visiting or traveling, in public or private, free from inconvenience or lose of time.

Hawking, spitting, sneezing, nose-blowing, heart-burn, head-noises, cold, deafness, nausea, catarrhal dizziness, headaches and foul odors are as unnecessary as they are disgusting. Never mind how extravagant this promise of freedom may seem.

Get the PROOF! The Truth Counts!

You Can Be Free!

You don't have to use salves, pastes, greases, jellies, lotions, ointments, sprays, atomizers, nebulizers, electricity, massage, vibration, surgery, bandages, masks, plasters, things to smoke or burn and then inhale; baths, injections or anything else of the kind.

Drive Catarrh away! Keep it away! Be free from it! Feel the happiness of escaping its trying, disgusting effects.

Catarrh makes one a social outcast, a business failure, an unwelcome guest, even in one's own family. But the TRUTH is FREE. Ask for it—NOW!

JUST RISK ONE PENNY.

Surely you can afford to spend a penny for a postal to get this Truth FREE! Just write and say, "Tell me how I can rid myself of Catarrh FREE." Address me RIGHT AWAY—TODAY—THIS MOMENT.

Sam Katz, Suite I-162, 1325 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T WAIT!—DON'T GUESS!—BUT ASK TODAY!

MANY MOURN THE DEATH OF NOBLE WOMAN

Mrs. I. R. Sherwood Dies in Washington — End of Active and Honorable Career.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, wife of Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood of Toledo, died in the family apartments, Congress Hotel, Washington, Sunday morning, February 15, at 3:15.

In connection with the funeral services Monday afternoon Secretary of State William J. Bryan read a selection on the immortality of the soul, from his lecture, The Prince of Peace. The services were conducted by the Rev. Paul Hickok, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, which Mrs. Sherwood attended in Washington. The body was deposited in the National Cemetery at Arlington, to remain until such time as it will be convenient to remove it to Toledo for permanent burial.

Life of Honorable Activity.

In a life filled with activity, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood kept pace with the public career of her husband. Not only did she accomplish a large measure of lasting work on her own part in literature, song writing, in journalism, among women's organization of the first magnitude, and in public movements, local, state and national, but she was an aide in no small degree to the political success of General Sherwood. Her devotion to the interests of her husband won recognition from General Sherwood's highest party associates.

When Secretary of State Bryan addressed the Democrats at the Jackson day banquet here, he spoke feelingly of the absence of General Sherwood, who was then at the bedside of his wife and said:

"I sympathize with him the more fully because I know what it is to have a wife who fights with you."

Mrs. Sherwood was born near Youngstown, September 24, 1841, and has always lived in Ohio. She was the daughter of Judge James and Rebecca Brownlee. While she was yet a student in the Poland Union Seminary she was married, September 1, 1859, to General Sherwood, who was then publisher of the Daily News-Democrat at Canton and destined to win honor on 42 battlefields in the civil war.

With her marriage to General Sherwood the girl of 18 entered naturally into newspaper work, which was in line with literary work she had already done. Throughout her life that was one direction in which her unusual activities were continued. She edited the Toledo Journal for 10 years after she and General Sherwood came to Toledo to make their home. She edited a page in the National Tribune, the official publication of the national G. A. R., for 20 years, wrote political satires for the New York Sun under Charles Dana, was for years Washington correspondent for a newspaper syndicate after her husband became a member of congress, wrote European letters for the American Press Association and contributed to numerous magazines.

MRS. KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD,
Who died in Washington Early Sunday Morning.

Six books, including two volumes of verse, were produced by Mrs. Sherwood. Much of her verse, collected under the titles, Camp Fire, and Memorial Poems and Dreams of the Ages, are of patriotic flavor and deal with the civil war. Among her other writings are Ballads of Bravery and Through the Year With the Poets. Much of her writings are found in standard collections of verse.

Her poem, The Flag That Makes Men Free, has had a circulation of more than 100,000 copies, and has been recited at patriotic gatherings all over the country. She has written patriotic playlets which have been used extensively throughout the schools of the United States.

A case full of autographed books, the product of her long association with persons who write, was included in Mrs. Sherwood's large library.

Wrote Patriotic Song.

One of the last songs written by Mrs. Sherwood was Freedom Triumphant, written for the encampment of the national G. A. R. held in Toledo. The song was set to music by Arthur W. Kortheuer. The Sorosis of New York, of which Mrs. Sherwood was a charter member, used for years in its anniversary celebrations a poem written by Mrs. Sherwood. She was often chosen singer at national events, including Grand Army reunions.

An unusual distinction to Mrs. Sherwood was that she was the only northern poet ever invited by members of the Southern Confederacy to celebrate the heroism of a southern soldier. So was asked to write the poem for the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Albert Sidney Johnstone at New Orleans.

Mrs. Sherwood's literary labors were not confined to original productions. A skilled linguist, she did valuable work as a translator. Among her published translations are those of the works of Heine, Goethe and Bodenstedd.

Urged G. A. R. Endeavors.

It was to the G. A. R. and auxiliary organizations, women's clubs and the cause of woman's suffrage that Mrs. Sherwood bent much of her abounding activity. She was president of the women's committee at the time of the National G. A. R. encampment in Toledo in 1908, and to her efforts the great success of that event was largely due. Her ability as an organizer was given to establishing auxiliary societies of the G. A. R. She organized Forsyth Post Women's Auxiliary in 1879, and a number of other similar societies throughout the west, which in 1883 united with the New England societies forming the Women's Relief Corps. She was the organizing secretary of the national corps, was the first national senior vice president and the second national president. As chairman of the committee on pensions for army nurses and later of the committee on pensions for soldiers' widows, she was engaged in the most active work of the organization.

In recognition of the earnest work of Mrs. Sherwood in the soldier organizations, when the G. A. R. encampment was held in Denver in 1905, Commander-in-Chief John R. King, of Boston, appointed her to serve with two Massachusetts women as honorary aides on his staff.

Her prominence in club activities gave Mrs. Sherwood the place of first vice president for Ohio in the first call for a national congress of women. She was afterward connected with the National Council of Women. She was a member of the national committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was an active worker along the lines of patriotic teaching.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

Stop Using a Truss

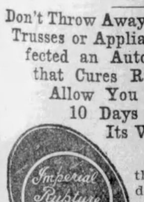
STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps or buckles attached—no obnoxious springs. Cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases cured. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely free. Write today. PLAPAO CO., Block 1208 St. Louis, Mo.

DROPSY treated one week free. Short breathing relieved in few hours; swelling, water, uric acid removed in few days; corrects liver, kidneys, and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F, Atlanta, Ga.

BE A BARTENDER Earn $80 to $150 monthly. Work in big hotels. Booklet free. Write Penn Institute, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsb'g, Pa.

New Retainer for Rupture

Don't Throw Away Another Dollar on Trusses or Appliances. I Have Perfected an Automatic Retainer that Cures Rupture, and I Allow You to Wear It 10 Days to Prove Its Worth.



Believing I have the greatest rupture device ever invented, I desire to place one in the hands of every ruptured man, woman or child who reads this paper. I don't ask you to buy it outright; I simply ask you to put it on and wear it for ten days, giving it in the meantime the most convincing test you can, and if you do not find it the greatest invention for rupture you ever wore, return it and the trial will cost you nothing.

Send your name and address to F. L. McWETHY, 107 Hoffmaster Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you measure chart and all particulars.

U. S. Paten No. 672706

Michigan Man's Death Recalls Loan to Oil King.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 16.—Franklin H. Read of Richard, aged 79, who died Saturday, was one of the men who helped John D. Rockefeller by lending him money years ago. He was proud of the fact. Mr. Rockefeller repaid what he borrowed, but never bestowed any reward. The incident happened when Mr. Read was in a Cleveland bank. In those days Rockefeller had difficulty keeping his bank account up to three figures.

FOUR ARE SENT TO PRISON

Men Who Killed Copper Miner Are Sentenced.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 16.—Judge Flannigan this morning sentenced James Cooper, Arthur Davis, William Groff and Edwin Polkinghorne, convicted yesterday of manslaughter in the Seeberville case, to Marquette prison, recommending a maximum of 15 years for the first three and 12 for the last because of the jury's recommendation for clemency in his case.

Three men were deputies and one a mine guard and they were convicted of killing Steve Putrich, a striking copper miner.

SAW DEATH AHEAD AND IT CAME ON

Mrs. Zoe Anderson Norris Wrote Her Prediction in Magazine.

New York, Feb. 14.—"I am going," Zoe Anderson Norris wrote in the little magazine, "East Side" or Zoe's Magazine, published under date of February 14, "to take the journey to the undiscovered country very, very soon." The ink was hardly dry upon the pages of the magazine which was placed on sale two days ago when word came last night from the People's hospital that Zoe Anderson Norris, the "Queen of Bohemia," was dead; that she had died as she had dreamed and predicted, very, very soon.

Mrs. Norris was Miss Zoe Anderson. She was born 47 years ago at Harrodsburg, Ky. She was married to S. W. Norris by whom she had one daughter, Mrs. Fletcher Chelf, who lives at Harrodsburg. Mr. Norris died several weeks ago.

Beloved by Hundreds.

On the East Side, where she lived in a little five-room flat, Zoe Anderson Norris was beloved by many whose names are known in the social and literary registers of the city and by hundreds whose condition in life never led them beyond the narrow little Ghetto world.

Mrs. Norris had been a contributor to magazines, she has done active newspaper work and five years ago she began the publication of the little magazine in which in intimate fashion she told of her approaching death. She was best known of recent years by writers and newspaper people generally as the founder and spirit of the Ragged Edge Klub.

In her valedictory, she requested that her funeral follow the East Side custom. It read: "And I should like a lovely East Side funeral, with the little Dutch band that plays every morning in my court leading it, and the Ragged Edgers following on foot."

Saw Death Coming.

Her premonition of the approaching death, Mrs. Norris wrote in her magazine, came to her recently in a dream. As she slept, she said, her mother came to her in her dream.

"'Am I the next?' I asked her, and she said 'yes.'

"I screamed, and she put up her small hand and said 'shhh! shhh!'

"My scream wakened me.

"The first thought that came to me as I lay there in dawn was that I didn't care.

"How tame life gets after you have lived any length of time!

"I think I shall be killed by an automobile. I have such fear of the streets; but every night I'm not killed I plait my hair very neatly before I say my prayers and make myself pretty as possible for them to find me in the morning."

Zion City Given Anti-Flirting Law

Zion City, Ill., Feb. 11.—The city council last night passed an ordinance for the "promotion of public morals and the regulation of conduct of citizens." The first section of the ordinance makes it unlawful to do any act, suggest any conduct or say any word that is profane, vulgar or immoral or that has a tendency to offend public decency.

The second section is directed chiefly at flirting, and makes it unlawful for any person in a loud or boisterous tone to ask any other to accompany him or her in a buggy, carriage, automobile or other vehicle or for a walk.

Section three prohibits any operator of bicycle or motorcycle from taking any person of the opposite sex in his machine except on a side seat.

The ordinance also prohibits sleeves which expose a woman's arm above the middle of the forearm and forbids slit skirts.

HANS SCHMIDT SENTENCED

Slayer of Anna Aumuller to Die in Chair March 23.

New York, Feb. 11.—Hans Schmidt was sentenced today to die in the electric chair during the week beginning March 23 for the murder of Anna Aumuller. Schmidt was found guilty of murder, first degree, at his second trial, after the jury which first tried him had failed to agree. Schmidt's lawyers pleaded insanity for their client, but the prisoner would not aid them and said repeatedly he wanted to die.

TREASURER OF N. Y. DEAD BY HIS OWN HAND

John J. Kennedy, Worried, Cuts Throat at His Home in Hotel at Buffalo.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Accountants from the comptroller's office today reported after examining the books of State Treasurer Kennedy that they were in perfect condition.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Expert accountants began an examination today into the finances of State Treasurer John J. Kennedy's department. Kennedy committed suicide yesterday at his home in Buffalo by cutting his throat. He and his family had been living at the Markeen Hotel.

He was found in a small lavatory off the hotel ball room with his throat cut and an open razor on the floor beside him. His jugular vein had been severed. Death occurred before a doctor arrived.

Temporarily Insane.

Temporary insanity, induced by worry over his impending appearance before a New York grand jury where District Attorney Charles S. Whitman has been conducting a John Doe graft inquiry, is said by his attorney, Michael F. Dirnberger, Jr., to be the only reason that can be assigned for Mr. Kennedy's act.

District Attorney Whitman, it was learned, intended to examine Mr. Kennedy as to his handling of from $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 of state moneys as state treasurer. He was to be asked particularly what motives, if any, governed the selection of banks in which state money was deposited.

Inquiries Into Bonding Firm.

He was to be further questioned as to his relations, if any, with the firm of John J. Kennedy & Co. of Buffalo which, the district attorney has been told, is in the business of bonding deposits of state moneys in state banks, and which is said to be conducted by Mr. Kennedy's son. This firm, according to Mr. Whitman's information, was established by Kennedy, but it was learned that before the grand jury recently he denied any present connection with it.

It became known here last night that Arthur W. Bissell, president of the People's Bank, visited New York two weeks ago at the request of District Attorney Whitman with a copy of Mr. Kennedy's account.

"Mr. Kennedy was not a heavy borrower nor a heavy depositor," said President Bliss. "He always had a personal account with us but it was never large. Mr. Whitman knows all about the account. I did not go before the grand jury, but merely told what I knew to one of Mr. Whitman's deputies."

A dispatch from Albany says Gov. Glynn last night stated he had been informed by the controller's office that it had checked up State Treasurer Kennedy last Monday and found his accounts correct. The governor immediately ordered a full audit of the books to begin today.

GETS 10,000 GUNS

Mexican President Buys Them in U. S., Too.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 11.—President Huerta, of Mexico, has bought 10,000 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition from a gun company at Montgomery for shipment to Vera Cruz through this port, according to an announcement today by Robert Gayon, Mexican consul here. A dispatch from Montgomery confirmed the sale.

The Norwegian steamer Fjell, which made a mysterious trip to Vera Cruz and returned in ballast three weeks ago, is here, waiting it is believed, for a cargo of arms.

HUNTS GOLD IN THE ARCTIC

Captain Will Lead Exploring Party to Baffin Land.

New York, Feb. 12.—Guided by a crude map showing a supposed gold field in Baffin Land, Capt. Henry T. Munn, who sailed for England last night, is to lead a expedition of 30 men into the Arctic seas next month, with the hope of striking it rich.

The map was furnished 15 years ago by a dying sailor who said that 15 years previously he had obtained from Baffin Land two pieces of mineral for which a jeweler paid $5 each. The sailor had been vainly trying for 15 years to raise the price of an expedition.

Capt. Munn has organized the Arctic Gold Exploration Co. of London, in which he says Lord Lascelles and Sir Bryan Leighton are interested with him.

INSIST ON LITERACY TEST

Senate Committee Will Pass on Immigration Bill.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Burnett immigration bill as it passed the house with the literacy test will be reported by the senate commitee within 10 days. That the literacy test would not be disturbed was asserted by Chairman Smith, after a meeting today. The provision for American inspection officers on immigrant ships abroad, however, may be eliminated.

"There is no intention in this committee to amend the literacy test provision of the Burnett bill," declared Senator Smith.

It was generally supposed that President Wilson was opposed to the test.

ARSON SQUAD BURNS BOOKS

Birmingham, England, Feb. 12.—The Carnegie library at Northfield, Worcestershire, six miles south of Birmingham, was today destroyed by fire set by an arson squad of suffragettes. All the books were burned and only the shell of the building was left standing. Papers were found strewn around the place bearing the words "to start your new library, give women the vote."

PAID WOMAN FOR JOB

Miner Tells How He Got Position.

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 16.—The last of the strikers' witnesses to be heard on mine conditions were before the congressional investigators today. Four testified at the morning session.

Chairman E. T. Taylor, of Colorado, said it was probable that Representative Hamlin, of Missouri, would be unable to join the committee and that Represetnative S. M. Taylor, of Arkansas, the only member of the mines committee now in Washingon, might come in his place.

Joe Butala testified that 12 years ago he paid $50 to a woman who kept a candy store in Calumet to get a job for him in a Calumet & Hecla mine. He said the woman had influence with a mine captain and that he knew of several other men who had obtained jobs in the mine through her.

MINING COMPANY CHURCH BOOSTER

Colorado Concern Builds Churches for Employes, Investigators Learn.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 14.—Cross-examination of President J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., interrupted when the strike investigation adjourned shortly before midnight, was resumed at the opening of the session today. It is believed the Denver hearing cannot be concluded today and that the house committee will not go to Trinidad before Monday or Tuesday.

The cross-examination of Mr. Welborn last night by James Brewster, of counsel for the striking coal miners, was devoted largely to the internal affairs of the big corporation.

"Who is your largest single stockholder?" demanded Brewster.

"I can't tell you," replied Welborn.

"What proportion of the stock does John D. Rockefeller hold?"

"I do not know."

"Is not John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a director of your company?"

"He is."

As to the Goulds.

Some questions about the holdings of the Gould family followed.

"Is not Lord Decies or Lady Decies a stockholder?"

"I think not," said Welborn.

Mr. Osgood has told us frankly that he is the principal owner of the Victor-American Fuel Co., persisted the lawyer. "Now, are you the owner of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.?"

"No, I'm just a hired man."

There was a long series of questions about the alleged political activity of the corporation, Mr. Welborn insisting that the company took no part whatever in politics.

Mr. Brewster came back to the Rockefeller holdings in the corporation.

"The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. makes a philanthropic speciality of churches and Sunday schools, does it not?" he demanded.

"We have built some churches for our employes."

"I do not see that it necessarily follows," replied the witness.

AOKI, JAP LEADER, IS DEAD

Former Ambassador to United States Succumbs.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—Viscount Siuzo Aoki, former Japanese ambassador to the United States, died today.

The news that the famous diplomat was critically ill became publicly known only a few hours before his death occurred, though it was known that he had been ailing for some time past.

Men's Who'll Try to Fly Over Ocean

New York, Feb. 11.—Lieutenant John Towers, U. S. N., and Jules Vedrines are two of the leading aviators considered as commanders of the giant aeroplane which Glenn H. Curtiss is building at Hammondsport, N. Y., for a transatlantic trip this spring.

The plan is to start from either Labrador or New Foundland. Towers has gone 330 miles without a stop in navy tests, and Vedrines completed a sensational sky journey from Paris to Egypt. Towers is the best of Uncle Sam's uniformed aviators.

Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia is the financial backer of the new aeroplane, which will have 200 horsepower.

A PLEASANT HERB SMOKE FOR CATARRH

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose back into the head—down into the throat—into the bronchial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Contains No Tobacco

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong, and reasoned that as catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be healed by breathing a warm medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) which, when placed in an ordinary clean pipe—made into medicated cigarettes or burned on a plate and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs, or by sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the accompanying illustration the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy fights and kills Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that it can be used at home by man, woman or child.

Free Sample (By Mail)

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and he will send you by mail a liberal trial package entirely free, containing a small pipe, a few cigarettes, and also an illustrated booklet explaining Catarrh. If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, you cannot afford to neglect the use of this remedy.

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The regular package, (100 cigarettes or 30 days supply for pipe), sent by mail, postpaid, for $1. Send for the free sample or regular package to-day.

CUT OUT HERE

DR. J. W. BLOSSER,
254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. **FREE Coupon**

Dear Doctor:—I have read your generous offer and you may send me by mail, free of all charges, a trial treatment and outfit and facts about catarrh.

NAME .....

POST OFFICE .....

R. F. D. No. ..... Box ..... STATE .....

P. O. Box ..... Street .....

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

CUT OUT HERE

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 16.—Small world's shipments and a slight increase in the demand caused fractional increase in the price of wheat . . the opening today. Northwest receipts were nearly twice the number of last week. Liverpool cables were ¼@¼ higher. Weather conditions throughout the country were reported favorable. Cash opened unchanged at 99½c. May wheat was up ¼c to $..03. July wheat was ⅛c stronger to 92⅜c.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 16.	Close Feb. 14.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	99¼	99⅜	99¾	99½
May 1.03	....	....	1.03	1.02¾
July	92⅜	....	92⅝	92¼
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	64¾	65¼
May	67½	67⅛	67½	67¼
July	66⅞	66⅝	66¾	66⅜
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	41¼	41½
May	42⅜	....	42½	42⅜
July	41½	....	41½	41½
Clover Seed—				
Cash ...8.82½	....	....	8.80	8.85
Feb. ...8.82½	....	....	8.80	8.82½
March ...8.82½	....	....	8.80	8.82½
April ...8.45	....	....	8.45	8.45
Oct. ...8.30	....	....	8.30	8.30
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	....	63½
Alsike—				
Cash	....	....	10.65	10.65
March ...10.70	....	....	10.70	10.70
Timothy—				
Cash	....	....	2.47½	2.50
Feb. ...2.45	....	....	2.47½	2.50
March ...2.50	....	....	2.47½	2.50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	93⅜
July	88⅞	89	88¾	89	88¾
Corn—				
May	65¾	65¾	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜
July	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝
Aug.	64⅜	64½	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜
Oats—					
May	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜
July	39¾	....	39⅜	39⅞	39½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Pork—					
May	21.85	21.85	21.72	21.77	21.85
Lard—					
May	11.00	11.00	10.92	10.95	11.02
July	11.20	11.20	11.12	11.17	11.20
Ribs—					
May	11.67	11.67	11.62	11.67	11.70
July	11.82	11.82	11.75	11.80	11.85

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91¾	91¾
July	....	....	....	92⅜	92⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92¼	98⅜
July	....	....	....	93¼	92¼

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 16.—Flour dull; spring patents, $4.50@4.75; winter straights, $4.25@4.40; winter patents, $4.50@4.80; spring clears, $4.15@4.30; extra No. 1 winter, $3.65@3.85; extra No. 2 winter, $3.45@3.60; Kansas straights, $4.20@4.30. There was an advance of ⅜c in wheat this morning, the result of firm cables and light primary offerings. May, $1.01 7-16@1.01⅜; July, $1.00c; Aug., 11.73c; Dec., 11.49c.

Spot quiet; middling, 12.90c; gulf, 13.15c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; slow; bulk of sales, $8.55@8.65; light, $8.40@8.70; mixed, $8.35@8.70; heavy, $8.30@8.70; rough, $8.30@8.45; pigs, $7.50@8.50. Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; slow; beeves, $7.00@9.50; Texas steers, $6.80@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@8.00; calves, $7.50@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 40,000; steady; natives, $4.70@5.90; yearlings, $5.65@7.00; lambs, native, $6.75@7.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; lower; heavy steers, $8.85@9.00; fat steers, $8.20@8.80; fair steers, $6.00@7.40; choice heifers, $7.50@7.90, fat cows, $6.50@7.40; fair cows, $4.50@5.40; butcher bulls, $6.75@7.15; milch cows, $40.00@80.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500; active all grades, $9.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,500; steady; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 400; steady; top, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market 15c lower. Veal calves—Receipts, 250; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; market slow; choice spring lambs, $7.75@7.90. Hogs—Receipts, 3,400; market 10@10c higher; heavies and mediums, $9.00; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $9.05; roughs, $8.00; stags, $7.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; prime steers, $9.00@9.15; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $7.00@8.50; heifers, $6.00@8.15; cows, $3.75@7.25; bulls, $4.40@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.00; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@85.00. Hogs—Receipts, 600; $9.00@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 600; heavy and mixed, $9.10@9.15; Yorkers and pigs, $9.15@9.20; roughs, $8.25@8.40; stags, $6.50@7.50; dairies, $9.00@9.15. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; lambs, $5.50@8.25; yearlings, $5.00@7.20; wethers, $6.00@6.35; ewes, $3.00@5.85; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

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"The Cynthia was set on fire, but owing to the heavy coating of ice she may not burn. She was on the port tack, with a strong southeast wind, and going fast to the southwest.

"If afloat she is a menace to navigation, especially to vessels from Halifax."

BABIES ARE NOT MAILABLE

Washington, Feb. 13.—Babies are not mailable. The postoffice department so holds in an edict today barring them from the parcel post.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 16.—Flour dull; spring patents, $4.50@4.75; winter straights, $4.25@4.40; winter patents, $4.50@4.80; spring clears, $4.15@4.30; extra No. 1 winter, $3.65@3.85; extra No. 2 winter, $3.45@3.60; Kansas straights, $4.20@4.30. There was an advance of ⅜c in wheat this morning, the result of firm cables and light primary offerings. May, $1.01 7-16@1.01⅜; July, $1.00c; Aug., 11.73c; Dec., 11.49c.

Spot quiet; middling, 12.90c; gulf, 13.15c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Butter higher; creameries, 22½@28c. Eggs higher; receipts, 8,080 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@27c; ordinary firsts, 25½@26c; firsts, 27@27¼c. Cheese steady; daisies, 17¼@17½c; twins, 17@17¼c; Americans, 17½@18c; long horns, 17½@17¾c. Potatoes higher; receipts, 30 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 60@65c; do. white, 65@72c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 15½c; fowls, 16½c; turkeys, dressed, 21½c.

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Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 16.—Creamery extras, 29½@30c; prints, 30½@31c; firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, 26@26½c; process extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25½@26c; ordinary firsts, 24½@25c; packing stock No. 1, 17½@18c; No. 2, 16@16½c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy, 18@18½c; choice, 17@17½c; brick, fancy, 18½@19c; choice, 17½@18c; Swiss, fancy, 20½@21c; do choice, 19½@20c; block Swiss, 19½@20c; limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do choice, 16½@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 27c; do seconds, 26c. Poultry—Chickens, alive, heavy, 18c; light, 17@17½c; ducks, 18@19c; geese, 15@16c; turkeys, 20@22c. Potatoes—Best grades in car lots, 65@73c; jobbing, 80@85c; warehouse, 85c; New Bermudas, $6.75 bbl.; sweets, kiln dried, $2.85@3.00 best; in hampers, 75@85c. Apples—Baldwins, fancy cold storage, $5.50@5.75 bbl.; russets $4.50; ples, $3.50; greenings, $5.00@5.50; western, box, $2.00@3.00.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 16.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 12.28c; May, 12.00c; July, 11.93c; October, 11.55c.

There appeared to be quite a supply of seats reported over-night buying orders in the cotton market at the opening. Liverpool barely met Saturday's local improvement, but, bouses with foreign connections were buyers here, presumably to undo straddles, and after opening steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points active months sold 4 or 5 points net higher.

The advance which carried the old crop months about 35 points above recent low records attracted enough realizing to ease prices 4 or 5 points from the best, but the undertone continued steady and the general list ruled about 1 to 4 points net higher at midday.

There seemed to be a little more cotton for sale during the early afternoon, and prices eased off 1 to 5 points from Saturday's closing figures.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; March, 12.22c; May, 11.95c; July, 11.90c; Aug., 11.73c; Oct., 11.49c.

Spot quiet; middling, 12.90c; gulf, 13.15c.

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W. & H. WALKER

8182 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. SOLDIERS CHASE HUERTA MEN TO LINE

Mexicans Violate Neutrality Laws in Attempt to Rush Supplies Over the River.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—Troopers of the United States at dawn today resumed search for the Mexicans who, last night headed across the Rio Grande river from the American side, carrying arms and supplies in violation of the neutrality laws, to join the federal forces at some point unknown, or to harrass the rebel garrison at Juarez, across the river from El Paso.

So far as the American cavalry officers could learn in the course of the night, the plot was to capture a corral of horses and saddles at Ysleta, 13 miles east of here and about a mile from the river bank and rush them across.

In some way this part of the plan miscarried, for the rush to the other side, as reported by citizens of Ysleta, was precipitated before many, if any of the horses could be stolen.

The alarm reached General Hugh L. Scott, in command at Fort Bliss, about 10 o'clock last night. Ranchers and others whose homes are scattered along the road near Ysleta telephoned into the city to find out the cause of an unusual number of automobiles, some of which were covered with canvas and apparently carried boxes.

Counts of the number of these varied from 10 to 50, but inquiry at Ysleta early in the morning indicated that there were more than a hundred.

Turn Toward River.

Mrs. Mary O'Neil, the night telephone operator at Ysleta, saw six of them, seemingly laden with boxes under their canvas covers, turn toward the river. They were without lights and she gave it as her opinion, based on knowledge of the roads and the lay of the land generally, that the machines disapeared in some of the numerous corrals in Ysleta and were there unloaded.

Five of them she saw later, this was at 3 oclock this morning when, with lights out and their loads discharged they suddenly reappeared and dashed toward El Paso.

The only soldier so far known to have seen any of the alleged Huerta recruits was Corporal Kauffman of Troop A, Fifteenth cavalry. The corporal had been stationed at a village east of Ysleta and when the alarm sounded he was dispatched to Ysleta to guide other troops being rushed to that point.

He arrived ahead of the reinforcements and lay in a ditch from which he says he saw the detachments of about 15 men each make a rush toward the river. When the other soldiers arrived they had disappeared and while there was bright starlight, it was still too dark to trail the fugitives.

All night the Americans searched among the bushes and stunted common wood trees, which dot the sandy plane, and watched the three principal fords between Ysleta and Socorro, a hamlet three miles east of Ysleta, but did not catch sight of their quarry.

CARRANZA ON THE MARCH

Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mex., Feb. 16. — General Venustiano Carranza, commander-in-chief of the constitutionalists, left today on his long deferred trip to Chihuahua. He was escorted by more than 1,000 men, including his personal staff, a regiment of infantry, and another of cavalry.

He planned to go direct to Nogales, on the American border, and then travel overland on the Mexican side to Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, whence he would go by rail either to Chihuahua City or Ciudad Juarez. His final destination, it was announced, depended on plans for the projected aggressive campaign toward the south, which probably will begin with an assault on Torreon by General Villa.

BELGIAN KING BREAKS ARM

Minister Brand Whitlock Calls at Palace After Accident.

Brussels, Feb. 17.—Albert I., king of the Belgians, broke his left arm today. He was thrown from his horse while riding in the forest of Seignies, not far from the battlefield of Waterloo.

His majesty's escape from more serious injury was a narrow one. Exaggerated reports of the accident caused much public concern in the Belgian capital. The king's physician, however, allayed anxiety by a bulletin describing the injury and declaring that no grave consequences were likely to ensue from the accident, 'as the king's general health is good and he is a young man."

King Albert I. is 38 years old. He succeeded his uncle, Leopold, on December 17, 1909. He married Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria in 1900 and the royal couple have three children.

Among the members of the diplomatic corps in Brussels who called at the palace to inquire after the king was the new minister from the United States, Brand Whitlock.

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Full Jeweled $25 Watch at $8.75

Here's a watch you'll be proud to own. Latest improved, extra thin model, stem wind and set—full jeweled American movement. Beautiful gold filled case, handsomely engraved. No better watch made for the money. We send it on approval for your inspection—10 MONTHS TO PAY.

As this is a limited offer—we must have your order NOW!

$8.75 We have a big lot for make to you on this "World Beater" watch. Send today

Lexington Jewelry Co., Dp. 1, B. Chicago

WATCH, RING & CHAIN FREE

Watch is handsome stem winder set with 6 diamonds. Watch, fully Guaranteed, also Ring & Chain for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each. Write today. Herman & Co., 2430 N. Halsted St., Dept. 577 Chicago

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Remarkable Bargain Sale Now On It is just impossible to exaggerate the importance of this great, Price-Smashing Sale of Guaranteed, Dependable Quality Home Furnishings. Now is your chance to get any of those home furnishings you've wished for so long. Never before has this great Hartman's Establishment from which millions of orders are shipped, been able to equal these values.

No. 4F458—American Quartered Oak Dining Table

Fine quality solid oak, rich golden finish, 42 in. top, 6 ft. extension, Massive round pedestal, supported by strong legs with carved claw feet. Price only $7.65.

75c Per Month

No. 4F457—Kitchen Cabinet

Convenient, solid oak cabinet with large sanded white wood table top 42x22 ins. Sliding bread board, china cup board with doors, utility drawer, cake box, cutlery drawer and two 40 lb. capacity flour bins. Price only $8.75.

75c Per Month

No. 6F507—Coin Gold Porcelain 100 Piece Dinner Set

An exceptional value. Has heavy coin gold decorations, turned not to come off. Double fired and elegantly glazed. Complete service for 12 persons. Price $9.65.

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No. 6F899—Seamless Brussels Room Rug

Elegant 9x12 ft. Seamless Brussels Rug very new pattern, medallion center, artistic border. Select wood tan in tan, brown, red and green. Price $8.85.

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Selected hardwood finished American quartered oak. Shaped saddle seats, neat panel backs, Colonial scroll legs. Price $8.45 per set of six.

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A large, comfortable rocker made of selected hardwood frames, Imitation Spanish Leather seat and spindle effect panel back, carved and tufted to match. Strongly built, solid construction. Top of seat has rolled edge. Price $2.69.

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The Big Credit SPECIAL BARGAIN Book FREE

COMPLAINED, LOST JOB

Calumet Miners Tell Grievances Against Owners.

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 13.—Workers in the Michigan copper mines continued to voice their grievances against the operators today at the congressional strike inquiry.

Testimony was given by two former employes of the Mass Mining Co. that they had lost their jobs because they complained of conditions under which they worked and were unable to get work in neighboring mines because they were members of the union.

Joe Mihelich, trammer and miner at Mass mine in Ontonagon county, testified that he had been discharged together with 14 other men in April, 1913, for complaining because they were not allowed a full dinner hour and objected to careless handling of the cage in which they were taken up and down. None of the men discharged was able to get work in any of the other mines in Ontonagon county because the men belonged to the union, he said. The witness gave the names of two men who he said lost their jobs in Mass mine because they did not vote as the bosses told them.

NEW SUFFRAGE WAR IN ENGLAND

Militants Have Laid Plans for Violence—Dire Scenes Predicted.

London, Feb. 12.—The prolonged and arduous hunt of British women for the vote now enters on a new and most interesting phase. Parliament will meet, ready stripped for work, and an early opportunity will be taken by the women's friends in the house of commons to insist that the government shall take up the suffrage question in an earnest and practical fashion.

The militants have already laid their plans, and some most painful and distressing scenes will certainly occur in the streets of London to culminate in the dramatic appearance and arrest of the fugitive in Paris, Christabel Pankhurst. These commonplace tactics, however, will be completely overshadowed by a gigantic man-hunt which is being organized by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with a gigantic demonstration at the Albert Hall on February 14.

Unlike the militant societies, the National Union not only welcomes the co-operation of a mere man, but if he won't give it willingly takes steps to make him. The union has a membership of some 50,000 women who have resolved themselves into a huge "press-gang" to the purpose of "manning" the meeting. Any luckless male friend, or relative, who has, in an unguarded moment, given evidence of suffragist sympathies, will be handed a special letter signed by Mrs. Fawcett inviting him to Albert Hall, where a special seat will be reserved for him. Big efforts are also now being made to capture the trades unions, whose members will also have places of honor.

The objects of these maneuvers are quite transparent. The friends of votes for women recognize that all that can be done to promote women's suffrage by means of private bills has been done, and unless the hands of the government are forced by the electors, no real progress with the movement can be effected. A hostile government in England has a thousand ways of preventing private members bills from becoming the law of the land—as witness the three different schemes for women's enfranchisement that have recently been considered by parliament:

1. The Stanger bill, removing the sex disability from the existing franchise.

2. The Dickinson bill, enfranchising women householders, and the wives of householders.

3. The conciliation bill, enfranchising women on the basis of the present municipal suffrage.

Indeed, as Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett has just reminded the British people: "For 25 years, from 1876 to 1901, private members bills in favor of votes for women were carried on second reading by large majorities in the house of commons. But these innocents were massacred in their later parliamentary stages by successful political Herods, and would be again if the same parliamentary situation was repeated.

"The National Union," adds Mrs. Fawcett, "seeks to win the electorate to a belief in the justice of its cause and point to the good results of women's suffrage in the countries which have adopted it and the entire absence of bad results.

"The last year has shown a remarkable development of the support given to the movement by the churches. A large number of men, hitherto identified with the Liberal party, are putting 'suffrage first,' and are organizing themselves so as to give effective support to women's suffrage now and at the coming general election."

RAT CUTS OFF THE CURRENT

Of Course, All This Happened in Winsted, Conn.

By the Associated Press.

Winsted, Conn., Feb. 15.—To the manifold troubles to which this town was subjected by the storm was added the annoyance caused by a rat which before daylight today crawled across the switchboard at the electric plant of the Winsted Gas Co., and becoming caught in the terminal tumblers, caused a short circuit, cutting off the current for several hours.

A week ago a cat climbed a pole, got mixed up with wires and caused a similar short circuit, leaving the town in darkness.

JIM HILL IS OPTIMISTIC

By the Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 17.—James J. Hill told Chairman Adamson of the house commerce committee today that he did not feel business should be apprehensive of the administration's trust legislation program.

SIGNS NEW PEACE TREATY

By the Associated Press.

Washintgon, Feb. 17.—The thirteenth of Secretary Bryan's peace treaties, that with the Dominican republic, was signed today.

FROZEN IN THE RIGGING, MEN PERISH AT SEA

Italian Bark Strikes on Bar Off Massachusetts Coast During Heavy Snow Storm.

Wellfleet, Mass., Feb. 17.—Captain Garva and four seamen of the Italian bark Castagna perished when their vessel was thrown on the outer bar of Cape Cod, near the Marconi wireless station, just before dawn today. The first mate and seven sailors were rescued by life savers, one of whom, Captain Tobin, of the Cahoons Hollow life saving station, was badly injured by the overturning of the surf boat.

The skipper of the Castagna was washed overboard, three men were frozen to death in the rigging and one died in the surf boat on the way to shore. The loss of life was the largest in a wreck on Cape Cod in 12 years.

Struck Bar in Snow.

The Castagna from Montevideo for Boston with phosphate rock, struck the bar early today, during a blinding snow storm, and 60-mile northwest gale.

The beach patrol sighted her at dawn, 300 yards off shore, with the surf breaking over her and threatening to pound her to pieces. The combined life saving crews from the Nauset and Cahoon's Hollow stations set up their beach gun and shot three lines across the Castagna's deck, but the sailors were so benumbed by the cold that they were unable to handle the breeches buoy tackle.

Surf Was Too High.

The gale had moderated to 30 miles an hour, but the surf was so high that the life savers had to wait for some time before they could launch their life boat and pull out to the wreck against wind, sea and biting cold.

The survivors were carried to the Marconi wireless station, where medical attention was given them. All were so greatly overcome by exposure that they could give no coherent account of the disaster.

VIOLENT STORMS FORCE ATLANTIC VESSELS TO TURN BACK TO PORTS

Queenstown, Ireland, Feb. 17. — Such violent storms have prevailed in the north Atlantic during the last week that many passenger steamers and cargo boats unable to battle against the strong winds and high waves encountered on their voyages to America, have turned round and run for shelter to ports on this side of the Atlantic.

Three large steamers among those bound for the United States are returning to Europe in a severely battered condition. The French liner Niagara, which left Havre on February 7 for New York lost her starboard propeller soon after she got out and is now crawling slowly back. The big Dutch oil tanker Rotterdam when eight days out from Amsterdam on her way to New York, lost her rudder and was forced to make for Queenstown in tow of a steam trawler.

The British steamer Tritonia, from Glasgow for Mobile, passed Inishtrahull today after being seven days out. Her steering gear was carried away and her decks badly damaged during the gale on Friday.

Another steam trawler is towing the British steamer Ludwig Greedel, bound from Barry to Malta. The ship lost her propeller off the Spanish coast on Thursday.

The new Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII, on her way from Copenhagen February 4 for New York has been greatly delayed by the gale. She sent a wireless message today saying she is proceeding to Fayal to replenish her coal bunkers.

Several big cargo boats have put into St. Michaels during the last few days to undergo repairs or to obtain fuel.

ROMA ARRIVES IN PORT LISTING HEAVILY TO PORT

Providence, R. I., Feb. 17.—The Fabre line steamer Roma, which freed herself from a ledge of No Man's Land on which she struck during a blizzard last night, arrived at quarantine at 10 a. m. today, listing heavily to port.

The health officer was the only person allowed to board the vessel before she docked at noon.

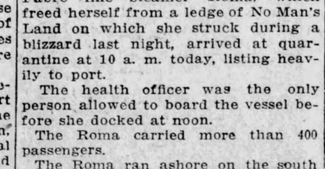
The Roma carried more than 400 passengers.

The Roma ran ashore on the south side of No Man's Land, during a blizzard from the east-northeast.

She was not considered to be in a particularly dangerous position so long as the gale kept out of the south.

New 1914 Thin Model 20 YEAR Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved, gold finished double hunting case, high grade American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents. This



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Model

20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it C. O. D. to your post office or for FREE EXAMINATION at your express office, after you examine it, if you think it's a bargain and equal to any 15 Jewel $20.00 watch, pay the express agent $3.75 and express charges. Price $8.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size and if by mail or express.

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We will send you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our famous *White Cloverine Salve*, also 12 beautiful Art Pictures, 16x20 in. Sell the *Cloverine* at 25c. each and give one beautiful picture free with each box. Return us $3.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pairs) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Everyone buys after you show pictures—sales usually charge $1.00 each for them.

A doctor discovered "Cloverine." Millions using it for Cuts, Eczema, Catarrh, Colds, Piles, etc. We are reliable, this being our 18th year. You can also earn Watches, fine Jewelry, Red Spreads, Blankets, Musical Instruments, Silverware. Large premium catalog. Be first in your town. Everybody buys 2 to 3 boxes. Our plan is the easiest—you will be pleased. Address at once.

Wilson Chemical Company
CURTAIN DEPT. NO. 50
TYRONE, PA.

OHIO RIVER BOAT NEARLY CARRIED OVER THE FALLS

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17.—One hundred and ten passengers, including many women, were thrown into panic early today when the Queen City, largest packet on the Ohio river, rammed a pier at the head of the Ohio Falls, opposite here, after a strong current had almost carried her over. The vessel was en route from Pittsburg to New Orleans on an annual Mardi Gras excursion. She carried a crew of 75.

When life-savers from the local station reached the steamer in response to her distress signal, they found her rails lined with half-dressed, frightened passengers, several of whom threatened to leap into the icy water. All the passengers were taken off and carried to the life-saving station.

The Queen City was caught by the current while trying to land at the wharf here. Efforts of her crew to swing her away from the pier were ineffectual and a towboat will attempt to pull her off today.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES SHIP, KNOCKS OUT HUMAN CHAIN

Boston, Feb. 17.—How a huge sea which boarded the German steamer Wartenfels wrecked the chart house, smashed a powerful electric signal lamp short circuited the wires and for a time charged the ship with electricity, was related today by Captain Schov when the steamer arrived from Calcutta. The sea broke over her while she was off the coast last Saturday.

Chief Officer Voigt was thrown from the bridge and a beam from the demolished chart house pinned the Malay quartermaster to the deck. The vessel was reeling heavily and a human chain was formed to pull away the beam. When the man on the chain took hold of a steel stanchion he and all the others were knocked down by an electric shock.

CUBAN FREIGHT STEAMER AGROUND NEAR SANDY HOOK

New York, Feb. 17.—The Cuban freight steamship Yumuri, which went on the shoals near Sandy Hook during the snow storm yesterday, was still aground today. The weather off Sandy Hook is clear and the vessel is in no danger.

DISORDER MARKS ASSEMBLY'S END

"Liar" Heard in Debate Over Clause Barring Referendum on Auto Bill.

By Carroll McCrea.

Columbus, Feb. 17.—The closing hours of the eightieth general assembly were full of confusion today through a fight over the emergency clause of the automobile license bill. The clause was finally put across barely by the required two-thirds majority.

Proceedings in both branches were held up for an hour while administration house leaders "legged" for the few votes they were shy. The governor requested that the bill be made an emergency measure, precluding a referendum, in order to end the confusion in the state of auto department without waiting 90 days.

On the first roll call the administration leaders lacked two votes. Pages were sent for absentees. Several times Democratic votes were pulled over to the affirmative, but were offset by changes to the other side. The house got into disorder and members crowded around the clerk's desk.

Speaker Casts Deciding Vote.

Wehn only one vote was needed, Speaker Swain cast his vote for the clause, but the majority glee was promptly ended by the switching of Reid, Winans and Conover, Republicans, who had voted for the clause.

"The Democrats are being called down to the governor's office. I won't stand for that," explained Conover.

A clerk from the governor's office had looked over the roll call and several recalcitrant Democrats had been called down stairs.

In the meantime the Republicans jeered and the idle senate waited for the bill to come over from the house.

Have Personal Clash.

Representatives Warnes, of Holmes county, Democrat, and Cooper, of Mahoning, Republican, came near having a fist fight on the floor. Mr. Cooper accused Mr. Warnes of voting "yes" for an absent member.

"He's a liar," shouted Mr. Warnes, starting for the Mahoning county representative's desk. Friends gathered about the two and pacified them.

The struggle was finally ended when Thomas, of Wood, came in response to a hurry call and voted for the emergency clause. The vote was 82 to 29.

Establishes Old Fee.

The house already had passed the bill 83 to 4. It re-establishes the old auto license fee of $5. The bill also provides a $3 fee for electrics, $2 for motorcycles, $3 for chauffeurs and registration fees of $10 for each make of motorcycle and $2 for automobiles payable by dealers and manufacturers.

As a parting shot at the Democrats, Republican Floor Leader Reid, in debate on the senate amendment of the Kramer "single pay" bill, said:

"There is in this administration a greater evil yet than that of members of the legislature holding more than one job. That is the evil which has arisen within the last month of doing away with the legislative authority and smothering it over with executive authority. If you Democrats had your ears to the ground, you would have detected the murmuring of the people from whom you will hear in November."

STATE ROUNDUPS BY PROGRESSIVES

New York Organization Talks Col. Roosevelt for Governor.

Lima, O., Feb. 12.—Ohio Progressives gathered here tonight at a banquet at which the Progressive state campaign was opened.

James R. Garfield of Cleveland, secretary of the interior under former President Roosevelt, proclaimed himself a candidate for the Progressive nomination for governor, and Arthur L. Garford of Elyria, a candidate for governor two years ago, announced he would run for United States senator on the Progressive ticket.

Humanitarian legislation and strict regulation of "big business" enterprises by the federal government in accord with the Progressive platform of 1912 were the principal themes of an address delivered by Mr. Garford. He warmly indorsed the national Progressive platform in all its phases.

In his speech Mr. Garfield confined himself mainly to subjects of state interest, but turned away from these long enough to say the liquor question was a national problem and "must finally be dealt with by the nation."

"If the nation has not sufficient power under the federal constitution," he added, "then we should amend the constitution."

Other speakers at the banquet were Bainbridge Colby of New York and Justice R. M. Wanamaker of the Ohio Supreme Court.

All speakers paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln, but asserted the Republican party had run its race and "its history is finished."

They also urged against amalgamation with any other political party. A full state ticket will be placed in the field.

May Call on Roosevelt.

New York, Feb. 12.—An entire Progressive ticket will be placed in the field at the New York state elections in the fall. The state committee of the national Progressive party so decided today.

During discussion of the problems which confront the party in the state Col. Theodore Roosevelt was suggested in speeches as the Progressive candidate for governor. Theodore Douglas Robinson, state chairman, presided.

The former president was not mentioned by name. He was referred to by Jonas S. Van Duser of Elmira in launching the boom as "the gentleman in South America." Mr. Van Duser urged that the party work without taking that gentleman into its confidence and gave him a "surprise" on his return home. In the interest of the party he would not refuse the nomination, the speaker thought, and his acceptance of it would mean a sweeping victory for the Prokgressives in this state this year, and a national Progressive triumph in 1916.

Activity in Kansas.

Topeka, Feb. 12.—A full state ticket will be placed in the field by the Progressives of Kansas, with Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita Beacon, as candidate for governor. This was decided at a state conference of the party today. The conference also adopted a tentative platform following progressive lines.

At the banquet tonight Albert J. Beveridge, former senator from Indiana; Raymond Robins, chairman of the Progressive party in Illinois; Congressman Victor Murdock, the Progressive candidate for the United States senate; Miss Alice Carpenter, of Boston, and Mrs. Eva Morley, of Goodland, Kas., candidate for congress, spoke.

The platform reaffirms the Progressive national platform of 1912 and declares in favor of national prohibition, national suffrage, revision of the tariff "in favor of the farmer and stock raiser;" the appointment of a tariff commission, the initiative and referendum, recall of the judiciary and its decisions, minimum wage laws, maximum hour laws and widows' pensions.

Plan Full Ticket.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12—Woman suffrage, revision of the tariff in favor of the farmer, the initiative and referendum, recall of the judiciary and its decisions, and county option will be the principal planks on which the Progressive party of Minnesota will make its campaign this year.

This was decided upon tonight when the report of the resolutions committee was unanimously adopted at the progressive state conference.

Candidates for all state and congressional offices will be placed in the field, but no recommendations as to who should head the ticket were made.

The resolutions reaffirm allegiance to the national Progressive platform, and especially "urges our program for a tariff commission as the proper method for correcting the discrimination against the farmer of the northwest."

The proposal of Gov. Eberhart for a public utilities commission was condemned as "without popular demand and emanating from the public service corporations of the great cities."

Leader of Battle Against Home Rule

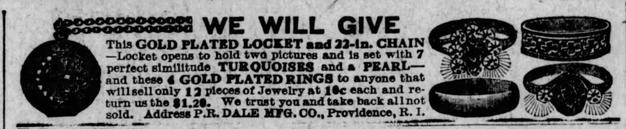
CARSON SPEAKING.

London, Feb. 11.—The Daily Citizen says that the British League for the Support of Ulster, of which the Duke of Bedford, Lord Charles Beresford and Viscount Castlereagh are prominent members, is making private appeals to wealthy Englishmen to provide temporary homes for "the thousands who will be turned adrift in Ulster and other parts of Ireland if the home rule bill becomes law."

The appeal declares that civil war is absolutely certain and that the immediate result of this will be bloodshed and famine and the lives of thousands of women, children and old men will be imperiled. Sir Edward Carson, M. P. of Ulster, is leading the opposition in Ireland against home rule.

WE WILL GIVE

This GOLD PLATED LOCKET and 22-in. CHAIN—Locket opens to hold two pictures and is set with 7 perfect similitude TURQUOISES and a PEARL, and these 4 GOLD PLATED RINGS to anyone that will sell only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and return us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address P.R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.



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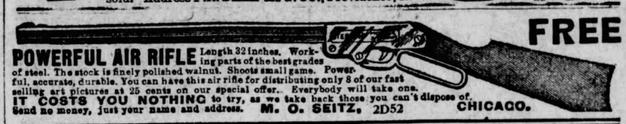

POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 32 inches. Working parts of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25 cents on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. M. O. SEITZ, 2D52 CHICAGO.

ABOUT 50 HURT IN FRISCO WRECK

Collision at Midnight Between Passenger Trains Near Springfield, Mo

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 17.—Eight persons were seriously injured and nearly 50 slightly hurt in the collision which occurred at midnight last night at Nichols Junction, four miles west of here, between two passenger trains on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad.

Both trains, No. 8, bound from Joplin and the west to Springfield, and No. 104, bound from Springfield to Kansas City, were proceeding slowly when the accident occurred and the crew of each train disclaims blame for the wreck.

No. 8 struck No. 104 sidewise as the latter was leaving a switch, hurling the engine and baggage car of the Kansas City train off the track and its chair car and sleeper down a 12-foot embankment. These two coaches turned over, pinioning its occupants between seats and sending a shower of broken glass into their faces.

Passengers on the train from Joplin suffered little beyond a severe shake-up. A relief train from Springfield brought the injured to this city, where 15 were taken to hospitals. The others resumed their journey after treatment by physicians. The only person whose recovery was held doubtful, today, was Joseph Keet, of Springfield, Mo.

PRESIDENT WON'T SPEAK

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Wilson today declined the invitation of the Union League Club of Chicago to speak at its banquet February 23. He gave as his reason a pressure of public business.

WAS AN AMERICAN GIRL

Rome, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Mary Lanciani, wife of Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, of the University of Rome, died here today. She was formerly Miss Rhodes, of Providence, R. I.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Be Your Own Boss—I made $200 weekly the first year with a small mail order business. Began with $5. Any intelligent person may do the work. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Hencock, R-5177, Lockport, N. Y.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80, $140; experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Add. Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Railway Mail Clerk examinations everywhere soon; $75 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 27, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 28, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—Persons to do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required; illustrated particulars free. Helping Hand Stores, 806 Hunter Bldg., Chicago.

Ladies, sewing at home. Material furnished; no canvassing; steady work; stamped envelope for particulars. Calumet Supply Co., Dept. 335, Milwaukee, Wis.

Active canvassers for ladies' and children's sanitary goods, fully guaranteed; 100 per cent profit. Fair Mfg. Co., Box 50, Racine, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

Ambitious person may earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Bureau, Dept. O-7, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Several honest, industrious perple to distribute religious literature; salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Dept. 22, Atlanta, Ga.

Thousands of government positions open to men and women over 18. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Learn Real Estate Business. Make $25 to $100 weekly; complete $30 thirty lesson course, temporarily only $3. Particulars for stamp. Harry W. Cross, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. "INVESTING FOR PROFIT" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Arkansas land free. 500,000 acres government land open to homestead entry. Guide book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

Investigate This: Excellent land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway—the best developed sections of the Northwest; obtainable at low prices. State land on long payments and deeded land on crop payment plan; good climate; good schools; no isolated pioneering. Send for literature saying what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen. Immig. Agt., 215, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS.

Make $30 to $60 weekly selling our new 300 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1897 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Forty Competent Men Wanted—Handle branch agencies, paying $5 day upward; give references, experience. Modern Specialties, Racine, Wis.

Agents—Both sexes in every locality; sell Lactorene tablets, cures dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach trouble; $1 bottle and terms, 50c. Associated Drug Co., Box 43, Mt. Olivet, Pa.

Agents—Get particulars of the best selfheating iron on the market. Low in price—absolutely practical. Three sales a day means $40 a week profit to you. Send postal today. C. Brown Mfg. Co., 2071 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Wife's Friend—Portable Oil Gas Stove. No valves, wicks, wood, coal or ashes. Steady, intense heat; will boil, bake, fry, roast, cook anything; heat rooms, stores, etc. Simple, durable, saves time, labor, money. "Much cheaper, quicker, cleaner than wood or coal." S. Ludwig, Ill. "Safe and clean as a lamp," Mrs. A. R. McClellan, Ill. "Baked pies, cakes and bread; never saw nicer baking done," Mrs. O. Thompson, O. Agents making money. B. I. Housted, Mich.: "Out one day, sold 11 stoves." R. P. Adams, Ia., ordered 3 stoves then 12. C. P. Schroeder, Conn., 40 stoves one order. Price $3.25 up. Not sold in stores. Show cylinder making gas—people stop, look, get interested—buy. Send postal. World Mfg. Co., 4081 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Be Your Own Boss With an Income of $25 to $50 a week. Let us start you in the plating business. Gold, silver, copper, nickel. Complete, practical low price outfits furnished. No experience required. We teach you free. Send postal today for particulars. Gray & Co., Plating Works, 74 Gray Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

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